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VOL. XXVII NO. 30 BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Jamnalal Bajaj Arrested Again

Rajkot Struggle An All-India One

Fear Of Congress Ministry's Resignation Looms Large, Says Sardar

The repressive campaign which is being carried on in Rajkot under the direct inspiration and control of the Resident, and with the secret support of some Princes, came in for scathing condemnation at a mammoth meeting, held at Tambakanta, on Sunday night, under the presidentship of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel said that after 3 months of struggle, the people of Rajkot emerged triumphant and a solemn covenant was entered into by the Thakore with his subjects. But it was an open secret that the agreement was not liked by Dewan Veerawala and the British Resident.

The Thakore was not the real ruler; he had no independent will of his own. The result was that these 'de facto' rulers, the Resident and the Dewan, forced the Thakore to break all his promises and go back upon his plighted word. Therefore, the people of Rajkot were constrained to start the struggle with the object of bringing about the restoration of the Covenant and to teach a lesson to those who advised the Thakore wrongly.

UNIQUE STRUGGLE.

The Rajkot struggle, the Sardar proceeded, was unique and unprecedented. It brought about immense awakening in the Kathiawar States and had its repurcussion throughout India

Proceeding, the Sardar said that at the recent conference of the Princes in Bombay, ways and means were devised to combat and suppress the surging forces of progress and democracy in the States, and a secret conspiracy was hatched to organise their resources unitedly, in order to exterminate the struggle of the States' people for Responsible Government. Accordingly, some Princes had lent their support to the repressive regime in Rajkot.

This fact gave great importance to the struggle which had now become an All-India issue. The struggle would thus become a starting point of the fight for liberation of All-Indian States' subjects.

The Sardar said that the action of the Paramount Power and of the Princes was fraught with grave political consequences which would lead to all India crisis of first class magnitude.

The Sardar further said that the opposition of the Muslims Bhayats and othere was purposely engineered in order to cover the breach of the solemn covenant.

CONGRESS MINISTER MIGHT RESIGN.

He concluded that the Congress Ministry might lay down the reins of office as a mark of protest, if the Paramount Power continued its interference in Rajkot and other States. He hoped, however, that wise counsels would prevail in the end. But so long as the struggle continued, he urged the audience to offer their support in men and money

Mr. Samaldas Gandhi gave a vivid account of the frantic efforts made by the Rajkot authorities to break the spirit of the people. Boys who distributed the "Patrikas," it is alleged, were taken to distant places and beaten till they fainted. Even women were made to taste the same rod of repression.

He said that Gandhiji would take the lead, if this reign of terror continued. The happenings in Rajkot might prove a turning point in the history of the Indian States' subjects.

Mr. Nagindas Master, on behalf of the B. P. C. C., congratulated Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi and others who were arrested in the course of the struggle, and observed that their sacrifices would result in a glorious success.

Shrimati Mrudulaben who is proceeding to Rajkot to participate in the struggle, was given a rousing send-off, and was profusely garlanded.

RESIDENT GIBSON CALLED TO DELHI

Virawala Ordered Again Not To Enter Rajkot

(From Our Correspondent)
RAJKOT, Feb. 5.

It is believed that the Agency Resident, Mr. Gibson, has been called to Delhi by H. E. the Viceroy from his Gujarat tour abruptly. This is believed to be due to the second statement of Mahatmaji about organized goondaism.

It is also whispered that Virawala, who is at present at Natwarnagar where he had gone for Yagna ceremony, has been ordered a second time not to enter Rajkot.

"POLICE EXCESS IN RAJKOT"

A Contradiction

The First Member of State Council, Rajkot, wires:—

"The news given under the heading, "Police excess in Rajkot," Thakore Saheb's mother appeals to resident, etc., which has appeared in your paper of 3rd inst., is absolutely unfounded.

"Please contradict it."

WOMEN FINED AND JAILED

(From Our Correspondent.)
RAJKOT, Feb. 4.

Two women have been awarded 6 months' simple and eight men 6 months' rigorous with Rs. 200 fine in connection with the Satyagraha.

Fifteen more volunteers are said to have been injured brutally and their cases have been recorded medically.

Fresh Rajkot Arrests

(From Our Correspondent.)
RAJKOT, Feb. 4.

Fifteen arrests were made to-day at a banned public meeting.

The 22nd Dictator Mr. S. K. Sharma was arrested for entering the State limits. Mr. Jayantilal Maldhari has been declared the 23rd dictator.

The city is observing hartal today to protest against the arrests of Mrs. Gandhi and Miss Maniben Patel.

Veeravala Not To Stir Out Of Bagasara

(From Our Correspondent.)
RAJKOT, Feb. 5

Sensational changes appear to have occurred behind the scenes in Rajkot. The first councillor,

Bomb Outrages Sequel

All-Night Guard At Windsor

LONDON, Feb. 4.

There are latest dramatic developments in the efforts of the authorities to prevent further bomb outrages.

The police are keeping all night guard on the grounds of the Royal Lodge at Windsor where the King and Queen and the Princesses are spending the week-end. The gates of the Lodge are closed and all cars approaching Windsor Great Park are stopped, and the drivers interrogating.

Two carloads of picked police have been sent to Chequers to guard the Premier.

Arms have been issued to the Bristol police after the finding of a written warning that petrol tanks would be blown up.—Reuter.

IRISH WORKERS QUIT ENGLAND

Explosions And Their Sequel

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Following explosions in England hundreds of Donegal men are returning home from English employment. They declare that public feeling in London, Glasgow and elsewhere is against further employment of Irishmen.

Fianna Fail (Government Party) clubs in the county of Donegal have urged Mr. De Valera to station an army along the border as a "gesture of encouragement to fellow Nationalists on the other side."—Reuter.

FRESH BOMB OUTRAGE AT LIVERPOOL

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Fresh bomb outrage at Liverpool at 11 p.m. last night when an explosion tore away part of the orickwork from the wall of Walton gaol where many Sinn Fein prisoners were kept after Irish rebellion and where a number of persons charged in Northern Police Courts are at present on remand.

The police rushed up in motor cars and cordoned off the prison and armed police are combing the Irish quarters of the city.—Reuter.

TRIVANDRUM.—The Working Committee of the Travancore Hindu Maha Sabha has decided to direct its immediate attention to a country-wide campaign for ending communal representation altogether even if it should involve a diminution in the number of seats in the legislature now available to the caste Hindus.

Jasubha is understood to have resigned probably owing to pressure from his friends, Veerawala is appointed as personal Secretary to the Thakore and Mahendrasingh is given charge of police Supdt. It is moreover understood that Veerawala has been asked by the agency not to stir out of Bagasara and a small guard also has been kept at his residence there.

Rajkot Day Strike

(From Our Correspondent.)
RAJKOT, Feb. 5

Complete strike was observed on account of Rajkot Day. Mounted police were posted at every square. Eleven people including four farmers were arrested.

25 Arrested On Sunday

RAJKOT Feb. 5.

In all, 25 persons were arrested to-day including Mr. Jayantilal, the 22nd "Dictator".

Miss Lalitaben Sanghwi becomes the 23rd "Dictator."—A. P.

Taken To Jaipur For Trial

Appeal To Followers

NEW DELHI, Feb. 5.

The following telephone message was received from the Associated Press Special Correspondent travelling with Seth Jamnalal Bajaj:

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj was arrested at 14/15 this afternoon at a small station of Tikri Bauri between Reengus and Sikar. He was arrested by the Deputy Inspector General of Police, who informed Mr. Bajaj that his carriage was to be attached to a special train to take him back to Jaipur.

The D. I. G. added that provision had been made for other occupants of Bajaj's carriage to go to Sikar. Mr. Bajaj asked that as the other passengers were his friends and relations or journalists they may be allowed to stay with him or journey back to Jaipur. This the D. I. G. granted.

When the train was about to start Mr. Bajaj got out, sat down under the shade of a tree and demanden that he should this time be tried and not be again carried out from the State; otherwise he demanded to be allowed to proceed to Sikar. The D. I. G. assured him that he was being taken to Jaipur in a special train and Mr. Bajaj thereupon, resumed his seat in the train, which proceeded without further hindrance to Jaipur west, where Mr. Bajaj, his son, his secretary and his servant were taken in a car to unknown destination.—A. P.

SETH BAJAJ AT JAIPUR

Welcome At Railway Station: Messages From Mahatma & Jawaharlal

PHULERA, Feb. 5.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj arrived at Jaipur at five this morning. Despite the cold a crowd had gathered on the station platform and welcomed him with cheers.

After a twenty minutes' halt, the train proceeded to Phulera where his carriage was detached from the mail and shunted into the siding to wait three hours for the train to Reengus. From Reengus to Sikar, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj's declared destination, the railway lines in State territory but Reengus station itself where he is due to arrive at about noon is British railway territory.

Before leaving Agra, Seth Bajaj received messages of encouragement from Gandhiji and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Gandhiji said "stick to your plans. My blessings is with you and success is yours".

Pandit Nehru's message is as follows: "Watching struggle closely. success is certain."—A.P.

"IN MY LAND OF BIRTH AGAIN"

Bajaj's Statement Prior To Arrest

JAIPUR, Feb. 5.

Prior to his arrest Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, President of the Jaipur Praja Mandal, has issued the following statement:—

"I am in the land of my birth once again. The affection shown by my countrymen throughout this journey and the previous one has been overwhelming and has touched me deeply. They have been so peaceful and orderly that I feel confident that they shall carry on the struggle most peacefully and in a singularly non-violent manner.

MISCHIEVOUS INSINUATION.

"The reason for the ban imposed upon me as given by the authorities was that my presence within the State was likely to cause a breach of the peace. I entered the State territory on February 1 and addressed big gatherings on various stations during the journey. But it caused no danger to peace nor any disturbance. I have now been again travelling throughout my country overnight and while I have found unbounded enthusiasm among my people, their peaceful and orderly conduct has exposed the hollowness of the mischievous insinuation.

"My birthright, however, to be in my own native land is always unquestionable. It ill becomes the State authorities to raise frivolous and false issues. The issue is a simple one, whether the people have the right and freedom to organise themselves for service of fellow beings and for preparing themselves for responsible Government under the aegis of H. H. the Maharaja.

ELEMENTARY RIGHT.

"The State authorities are denying this elementary right of citizenship. The people are determined to have it. Let there be a straight fight with the people on this issue and let there be a fair trial between the brute force of the State and the spirit of sacrifice of the people determined to live as free and self-respecting citizens. In this struggle, there is no doubt that the righteousness of the cause of the people shall succeed.

"I must, however, give a warning to the State authorities that I am having reports of attempts by State servants to arrange organised goondaism to provoke the people and create disturbance. If they succeed in their nefarious object the entire responsibility shall be theirs.

"My appeal to the people is that they must remain peaceful and non-violent under the gravest provocation. Their cause is just and noble and victory shall be theirs at no distant date."—United Press.

Martial Law In Hungary

Sequel To Bombing Outrage

MOSCOW, Feb. 5.

IN OBEDIENCE TO SUMMARY INSTRUCTIONS FROM BUDAPEST THE STAFF OF THE HUNGARIAN LEGATION IS DEPARTING IMMEDIATELY.

THE POLISH LEGATION IS TEMPORARILY TAKING CHARGE OF HUNGARIAN AFFAIRS IN MOSCOW.

A BUDAPEST CABLE STATES: MARTIAL LAW HAS BEEN DECREED THROUGHOUT HUNGARY AS THE RESULT OF YESTERDAY'S BOMBING OUTRAGE IN A SYNAGOGUE.

IT PROVIDES SEVERE SUMMARY PENALTIES INCLUDING DEATH SENTENCE FOR ALL TERRORIST OFFENCES.—REUTER.

TO CAPE AND BACK IN FOUR DAYS

Airman Henshaw's Attempt

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Airman Alex Henshaw took off from Gravesend at 3-35 in an attempt to fly to the Cape and back in four days.

His plans are kept a secret but it is believed he will use the West African route with the first stoppage at Colomb Bechar.—Reuter.

NEW CABINET FOR YUGOSLAVIA?

BELGRADE, Feb. 4.

M. Zvetkovitch has been charged with the formation of a new cabinet. He is one of the five ministers whose resignations led to Dr. Stoyadinovitch's downfall.

He will try to include: Croat representatives in the Cabinet and thus make a direct contact and endeavour to solve the Croat question on the basis of the present constitution.—Reuter.

Allah Baksh-Sardar Parleys

Sind Cabinet To Be Enlarged

Measures For Mass Benefit To Follow On Lines Of Congress Provinces

ERADICATING DRINK EVIL BY STAGES IN SIND

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Allah Baksh, Premier of Sind, who arrived in Bombay by 'plane this afternoon, had nearly one hour's interview with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, in connection with the selection of two more Ministers for the Sind Cabinet, as also its policy and programme. It is reliably understood Mir Bandehali Khan who was one of the Ministers in the Ghulamhusein Hidayatullah Ministry has been finally selected by the Sind Premier. The other Minister will be from the Hindu group, the choice being made from among the names suggested by the Hindu group. The final selection in this matter will be made in the course of the next week after the return of Khan Bahadur Allah Baksh to Karachi. The new Ministers will be sworn in about the end of next week, so that there will be an extended Cabinet before the commencement of the Sind Assembly session on February 13. With the addition of the two Ministers, the total strength of the Sind Cabinet will be five. The rumours persisting in Sind political circles that Sir Ghulamhusein Hidayatullah stands a chance of being included in the Cabinet are discredited in well-informed circles.

FACILITATING MINISTRY'S WORK.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle," the Sind Premier said that the purpose of adding two more Ministers to his Cabinet was to facilitate the work of the Ministry which, with only three members at present, was finding it difficult to cope with the work. The Ministerial Party would of course be further strengthened by these additions.

The Sind Premier further stated that his Cabinet would follow the Congress programme and try to undertake measures beneficial to the masses more or less on the lines of the Congress Provinces.

The question of introducing prohibition in Sind was now engaging the attention of the Cabinet, the report of the Prohibition Committee having been submitted some time back with suggestions for new taxation. Sind, he said, was not an independent province in the sense that other Provinces were. If the Cabinet found additional sources of revenue to replenish the loss, they would go full steam ahead with the policy of prohibition.

HELPING FACTORS IN PROHIBITION.

Khan Bahadur Allah Baksh pointed out that being a predominantly Mahomedan Province, where toddy and liquor booths were to be found in very small numbers in rural areas, there were certain helping factors in the matter of prohibition. For the present, the Cabinet had a proposal of placing restrictions on the sale of intoxicant drugs in all public places, such as Clubs and "dharmashalas." It was also proposed to place a premium on the use of intoxicant drugs by persons below the age of ninteen from this year. The age would be raised to 20 in 1940, to 21 in 1941 and so on, thus eradicating the drug evil by stages.

Referring to cottage industries, the Sind Premier said that encouragement of these industries will form one of the main items on their programme. The Government had already opened two emporiums. Where cottage industrial products were being exhibited.

Legislative measures for debt conciliation and for relieving rural indebtedness, on the lines of those undertaken in Congress Provinces were also receiving the attention of the Sind Ministry.

TENANCY LEGISLATION.

A special officer had been appointed to go into the question of Tenancy Legislation. The Sind Cabinet, said Khan Bahadur Allah Baksh, would examine his suggestions and decide upon the measures to be taken to give protection to tenantry.

Referring to education, Khan Bahadur Allah Baksh said that the Ministry was examining the Wardha Education Scheme at present and final decisions would be arrived at shortly.

The question of the assessment of barrage lands had been settled, but there were likely to be some changes when the final orders are to be passed.

Khan Bahadur Allah Baksh will have further talks with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on Monday. He is expected to leave for Karachi on Tuesday.

Sir James Taylor At Madras

MADRAS, Feb. 5.

Sir James Taylor, Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, arrived in Madras this evening from Bombay in connection with the annual general meeting of the Bank tomorrow. Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas from Bombay has also arrived.—A. P.

Azad Leaves For Peshawar

CALCUTTA Feb. 2.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Member, Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee, accompanied by his secretary, Prof. Ajmal Khan, is leaving for Peshawar via Allahabad and Delhi, by to-night's Delhi mail.—A. P.

The Netherlands has decided on Sunday to admit 6,400 thousand adult and about 1,000 child refugees.

CURFEW ORDER IN BENARES

BENARES, Feb. 5.

One Ekkawala was assualted this afternoon by some unknown persons in the locality where a communal clash occurred last night. Following this the curfew order has been proclaimed in the locality comprising sixteen Mohallas. The Military are now guarding the area. Otherwise the situation is quiet througout the city.—A. P.

BENARES QUIET

BENARES, Feb. 5.

There has been no further trouble in the City since last night's Hindu Muslim fracas near Victoria Park

Police precaution, however, continue and assembly of five persons or more has been prohibited by a magisterial order.—A.P.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

26. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted an Educated and respected lady without encumbrances for a Hindu gentleman aged about 40 in good position drawing more than Rs. One thousand per month. Widows no objection. View matrimony. Apply in strict confidence with photo to Box No. 11357, "Bombay Chronicle".

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted immediately Accountant G.D.A. for up-country office. Reply fully stating experience and salary required apply to Box No. 10494, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted for big Bombay Mill, First Class, Long-experienced Carding Master. Must be fully competent Mechanic to maintain Blow-Room, Cards and Frames in perfect condition. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 11345, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted immediately Storekeeper for upcountry with experience modern methods storekeeping and knowledge of machinery parts reply to Box No. 10473, "Bombay Chronicle" stating experience and salary required.

Applicatiins are invited from motorists having the necessary qualifications and experience for the position of Secretary to the Western India Automobile Association. Minimum salary Rs. 700|- per month with a car allowance of Rs. 150|- per month. Canvassing any Committee Member shall disqualify the applicant. Applications should be made on a form available from the Offices of the Association, P. O. Box 211, Bombay. Application for forms through the post should be accompanied by a stamped addressed foolscap envelope. (10492)

Applications are invited for post of Asst. Resident Medical Officer on Rs. 150—10—250 with free quarters at the Sheth Vadilal Sarabhai General and Chinai Maternity Hospitals, Ahmedabad. from those possessing at least M.B.B.S. qualification of three years' standing, having held House-appointments in big hospitals and with experience in anaesthesia, reaching Superintendent by 11th February 1939. stating age, experience and appointments held, enclosing copies of recent testimonials. The post is tenable in the first instance for two years with chances of permanancy. Services are terminable by two months' notice on either side. (10484)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Appointments with good salaries as Accountants. Secretaries, Cost Accountants, Works and Office Managers. Chief Clerks, Bank and Insurance Officers, Cashiers and Book-keepers, are the normal attainments of those who qualify with Allied Schools. Examinations can be taken in India and success guaranteed by postal training. Allied Schools is the leading institution in the British Empire for the building of Successful Business Careers. Write for free 100 p. Book "The Direct Way to Success", stating age, education and business experience. Allied Schools. 301, Cooks Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. (10463)

A Golden Opportunity for Experienced Insurance Men. Mr. B. R. Abhilashi, Managing Director, the New State of India Insurance Company, Ltd., Lahore, is staying in "Hotel Majestic," Room No. 15, Telephone Nos. 27021 and 27022. Parties desirous of taking up insurance connections as Branch Secretaries or Inspectors of Agencies for Bombay Presidency on attractive terms, should see personally between 10 and 12 a.m. on Monday, Tuesday, i.e., 6th and 7th instant. (11362)

Wanted immediately a fast typist (35—40 words a minute) in the scale of Rs. 50—5|2—90. Only candidates from the Backward Classes who are natives of Bombay need apply to the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Secretariat, Bombay, stating age, qualifications and speed of typing. This will be strictly tested. (10485)

43 SITUATIONS WANTED.

Electrical, mechanical and turbine engineer, immediately available. Long experience as Chief Engineer in mills and power houses. High qualifications and fine references. Box No. 11354, "Bombay Chronicle".

86. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

Two years experienced Matriculate solicits part-full time job as Typist General clerk. Nineteen years old. 55 words speed in Typewriting. Proficiency in Accounts, Filing, etc. Please communicate N.S. Pai, 19, Shanti Nivas, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay.

52. TO BE LET.

To Let Mount Road, Mazagaon, on long lease, spacious ground floors admeasuring about 12,000 and 10,000 sq. feet, suitable for factories. Rents moderate. Apply Box 11338, "Bombay Chronicle."

To Be Let. At Motilal Mansion, Gokhale Society Lane, opposite Kamdar Maidan, Parel, a self contained Block of 3 rooms. Water Supply whole day. Apply Bhaiya on the premises or M. I. Shroff, 401, Thakurdwar. (11360)

To Let—At Cambata Building, Churchgate Reclamation, most uptodate single and double furnished rooms, with excellent attached baths and with well-known Eros food and lodging on attractive terms. Also small and big flats for residence and offices. Situation unrivalled. Apply Manager on the premises. (11355)

To Let. At Carter Road, Andheri. —Ground floor of "Ratan Manor". Spacious Drawing-room and separate Dining-room. Four Bedrooms with bath-rooms attached. Latest sanitary arrangements. Extensive grounds with a beautiful garden laid out. Motor garage and servants' quarters. Rent Rs. 120 with garage or Rs. 100 without garage. Also available. the entire bungalow including the upper floor having the same accommodation at Rs. 300 with 2 garages. Please apply on the premises or to D. S. Madon, Share Bazaar, Bombay. (11358)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted respectable Agents and Distributors for high class Hosiery goods. Attractive terms. For complete sample set remit Rs. 5 only as deposit. Write: The G. S. Emporium, Ltd., 47-A., Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta. Branch: Cooch Bihar. Factory: Kalighat. (11340)

348. ESTATES & PROPERTIES

Wanted cheap small cottage, land, suburbs; or near any Railway Station beyond. Mrs. Hurry, Agripada, Bombay, 11. (11333)

353. MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

Metal Wanted.—Big Engineering Firm in Bombay requires 1 1|2" metal about 300 cft. per day. Tender lowest rate. Write to Box No. 10509, "Bombay Chronicle".

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 13th February 1939, at 3 p. m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Interpellations.

2-4. Letters from the authorities of the (2) Victoria Memorial School for the Blind; (3) Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute; and (4) Depressed Classes Mission Society of India—Forwarding annual reports, etc., of their respective institutions.

5-6. Letters from the Executive Engineer Presidency—Regarding suggestions for taking over the management of (5) the Day and Night Schools; and (6) the Telugu School, conducted by the Social Welfare Society at Worli.

7. Letter from the Secretary, Children's Aid Society, Bombay—Regarding a scheme proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. K. M. Munshi for starting Children's Homes at Chembur.

8. Letter from Mr. Rajaram Narayan Tawde—Regarding the number of supervisors appointed by the Schools Committee for Municipal Schools.

9. Letter from Mr. G. R. Shah —Regarding the appointment of permanent teachers as acting clerks in the Schools Committee's Department.

10. Letter from Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co., Solicitors, on behalf of their clients, Messrs. Pannalal Bansilal and Goverdhanlal Bansilal—Regarding Municipal encroachment on their clients' land situated at Belvedere Hill Road, Mazgaon.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

11. Regarding an appropriation of funds for purchasing a chlorinating unit required by the Water Works Department.

12. Recommending additional grants to meet the charges incurred by different departments in excess of Budget grants for the last and previous years.

13. Recommending an additional grant to meet an excess in expenditure incurred in replacing certain sluice valves, etc.

14. Forwarding statements of outstanding bills for Municipal taxes.

15. Regarding the renewal of the contract with the Bombay Gas Co., Ltd., for lighting and maintaining gas lamps in Municipal markets, etc.

16. Recommending an additional grant for being paid to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

17. Forwarding a list of letters from the ex-Municipal Auditors and the Municipal Chief Auditor pending disposal by the Committee.

18. Recommending an additional grant to supplement certain Budget grants under Water Works.

19. Recommending an additional grant for constructing a house for the Giraffes in the Victoria Gardens.

20. Regarding an appropriation of funds for enlarging a water main in Matherpakhady Oart.

21. Regarding the selection of Banks for depositing surplus moneys during the year 1939-40.

22. Regarding an application for a grant in aid of the 14th All-India Educational Conference.

23. Regarding the dilapidated condition of a block of buildings at Proctor Road, Girgaum.

24. Regarding the payment of a personal allowance to the Assistant Superintendent of Licences.

25. Forwarding Government Resolution sanctioning the raising of a loan of Rs. 30 lacs for Municipal purposes, etc.

26. Regarding the allocation of Budget heads showing the Major and Minor Heads, etc., as defined in the amended Municipal Act.

27. Regarding an appropriation of funds for laying a water main at Dharavi Kumbharwada.

28. Regarding variation of the contract for the work of providing cement concrete slabs along the Bellasis Road Overbridge.

29. Intimating that no cases of unauthorised works requiring sanction for their removal have occurred during the quarter ending 31st December 1938.

30-31. Regarding Budget transfers sanctioned by the Committee (30) finally; and (31) subject to the Corporation's orders.

Resolutions of the Improvements Committee—

32. Regarding the proposed Sion Overbridge Improvement Scheme No. 74.

33. Regarding the grant of certain concessions and facilities to Housing Societies.

34. Regarding the extension of the free building period in respect of plot No. 217, Scheme 52, Worli Estate.

35. Regarding an application for certain concessions in respect of the height and user of the buildings on plots on the Marine Lines Estate.

Resolutions of the Special Committees—

36. Requesting approval to plans and estimates for certain works in connection with the scheme for renewing, etc., certain storm water drains in the City.

37. Regarding the work of renewing a storm water drain in Carnac Road.

38. Regarding the laying of a water main in Road No. 11, Scheme 52, Worli Estate.

39. Regarding the laying of a water main from Jerbai Wadia Road to King Edward Road.

40. Regarding the question of providing stands for taxis and hack victorias on Chinch Bunder Road.

Schools Committee's letters—

41. Regarding the retirement of a Municipal School lady teacher.

42. Regarding the question of not employing as trained teachers any teachers who are not in Municipal service.

43. Forwarding quarterly report of the progress of Free and Compulsory Primary Education in F and G Wards.

44. Regarding the fixing of minimum salary of Vernacular Final School Teachers.

45-48. Regarding the question of fixing the salary of (45-46) certain lady teachers and (47) certain unqualified teachers under the Schools Committee; and (48) certain teachers whose breaks in service have been condoned by the Schools Committee.

Letters from the Commissioner—

49. Regarding certain change in the names of parties who have taken on lease plot No. 44, Hornby Road to Ballard Pier Scheme.

50. Forwarding monthly Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

51. Forwarding quarterly statement regarding the cleansing of drains and sewers in the City.

52. Forwarding a list showing the breeding places of malaria carrier mosquitoes detected in December 1938.

53. Forwarding quarterly statement showing the quantity of water brought into the City and suburbs from the various lakes.

54. Forwarding copies of the Municipal Servants' List.

55. Letter from Mr. Latif R. Patel—Thanking the Corporation for their Resolution on the death of his father Dr. Rajabali Patel.

56. Government communication —Regarding construction of an additional wing on the premises of Lord Harris Municipal Marathi School Building.

57. Report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding the question of giving financial help to certain institutions in the City during the year 1939-40.

58. Confirmation of the Special Committees' Proceedings.

59. Schools Committee's Letters —Forwarding printed copies of the Committee's Proceedings.

Notices of Motions—

60. From Mr. K. H. Goregaoker —For requesting the Commissioner to take steps to improve the condition of Mangalwadi Lane.

61. From Mr. G. A. Single—For renaming "Pydhonie Road" as "Haroon Noorani Road."

62. From Dr. G. R. A. Sheikh— For requesting the Commissioner to discontinue the levy of fees for cloth streamers or other devices adopted by candidates for Municipal elections, etc.

63. From Mr. Haji Hashim Ebrahim—For requesting the Schools Committee to expedite their report regarding the taking over by the Municipality of the Halai Memon Library and Free Reading Room in Kambekar Street.

64. From Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole—For naming the park to be laid in the Chamarbaug Estate, Parel, as "Bhivajirao Nare Park."

65-66. From Dr. Mrs. Malinibai B. Sukthankar—Regarding (65) construction of a traffic or safety island at the junction of Love Grove Road and Worli Road, and (66) Heavy Gun Night Firing Exercises carried out by the Military authorities in the City.

67-69. From Mr. P. D. Shamdasani—(67) Regarding the provision of adequate water supply to the residents of upper floors of buildings in the City; (68) for providing a lift in the Improvement Trust building; and (69) for placing the Town Duty and Election Departments in charge of a 1st Grade Superintendent of the Assessment Department.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor,
S. N. DAMLE,
Ag. Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 4th February 1939.
(10569)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from GRADUATES of recognised Universities for the post of "Chief Officer" of the Amalner Borough Municipality in the grade of Rs. 120—5 1—200 p.m., plus conveyance allowance Rs. 20, on probation of six months.

Applications together with testimonials stating age, caste and previous experience should reach the undersigned up to 15th February, 1939. Those with experience of Sanitary Engineering will be preferred.

R. V. MHASKAR,
B.A., M.B.B.S.,
President,
Amalner Borough Municipality.
(10507)

NOTICE.

THE FINAL GENERAL MEETING of the WILSON COLLEGE CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LTD., in liquidation, will be held on THURSDAY, the 16th February, 1939, at 1-15 P.M. at the Wilson College Bombay. All members of the said Co-operative Stores are requested to attend the same.

At this meeting the distribution of its surplus amount Rs. 380 will be considered under the Bombay Co-operative Societies' Act of 1925. Shareholders, whose present addresses and whereabouts are not known are hereby requested to prove their claims and obtain the refund of their share-money from the undersigned either directly or through the College authorities, on or before the date of the Final General Meeting mentioned above.

(Sd.) C. M. LAKDAVALA,
Auditor Co-operative Societies Welfare Works Bombay & Liquidator,
Wilson College Co-op: Stores Ltd., Bombay.
9, Bake House Lane,
Fort, Bombay.
18th January, 1939.
10500.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE VI by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will and testament of Bai SUNDERBAI, widow of Vallabhdas Govindji, late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, who resided at Vile Parle in the Bombay Suburban District. .... Deceased.

RANCHHODDAS GOVINDJI, ASHER, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Dady Seth Agiary Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, one of the executors named in the Will of the above-named deceased. .. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 30th day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine and in the third year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI,

The 30th day of January, 1939.
Messrs KAMDAR & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
(10505)

Public Notices

NOTICE.

THE P. & O. BANKING CORPORATION LTD

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

DEPOSITORS, who had Savings Bank Accounts with The P. & O Banking Corporation, Limited and who have not yet intimated their agreement to the transfer of their accounts are requested to communicate as soon as possible with the Allahabad Bank Limited, Apollo Street, Bombay, to whom all Savings Bank Accounts have been transferred.
10508.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from graduates with Honours of Indian Universities for a post of Probationary Assistant Manager in the Docks Department of the Bombay Port Trust. Candidates must not be more than 25 years of age on the 1st April 1939, and good physique will be regarded as essential.

The selected candidate will be required to pass a medical examination by the Bombay Port Trust Administrative Medical Officer, subject to which he will be appointed on probation and be given a course of training for four years in the detailed work of the Department. His pay during this period of training, when his appointment will be terminable on one month's notice on either side, will be Rs. 200 per month rising by yearly increments of Rs. 15 to Rs. 245 per month. At the end of four years he will, if his work has been satisfactory, be eligible for confirmation in the service as 3rd grade Assistant Manager on Rs. 255 per month in the grade of Rs. 225-15-315 or such revised grade as may be in force at the time, and provided there is a vacancy on the Scheduled Establishment. He will be required to subscribe to the Trustees' Provident Fund; leave will be regulated according to the Trustees' rules.

Candidates should state age educational qualifications, &c., and their applications supported by certificates should be sent to the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, Ballard Road, Bombay, by registered letter not later than the 18th February, 1939 superscribed: "Appointment of Docks Probationer."

Any attempt to bring personal influence to bear upon the members of the Board of Trustees will disqualify the candidate concerned.

By Order of the Trustees,
F. A. BORISSOW,
Manager.
Bombay Port Trust Docks.
Ballard Road, Bombay,
2nd February, 1939.
10495.

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. IBRAHIM HAJI ABBA, of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

THAT any person or persons having any claim, right, title, or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, charge, trust, lien, possession gift, inheritance, lease, easement or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 36, Tamarind Lane, Tamarind House, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within FOURTEEN DAYS from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of freehold tenure with the buildings standing thereon containing by admeasurement 232 square yards or thereabouts (being a portion of the land hereditaments and premises registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1590 (part) Cadastral Survey No. 1616 of Mahim Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "G" Ward No. 4433 (6) and Street No. 94(F) all which premises are situate, lying and being at Gokhale Road North known as "East Castle" in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay and are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Gokhale Road North, on or towards the West by the property of D'Silva, on or towards the North by the property of Bai Jilloobai Ebrahim and on or towards the South by the property of Sorabjee Merwanjee Bharucha and his wife Shirinbai.

Bombay dated this 3rd day of February, 1939.

GHULAMALI NOORANI & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
10496.

Public Notices

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

WANTED a PRINCIPAL for the Ayurvedic College, possessing high Ayurvedic qualifications with knowledge of the Western System of medicine and teaching or professional experience in Ayurveda. He should be able to lecture in English and Hindi. Salary upto Rs. 500 per mensem according to qualification. Higher salary admissible for special qualifications. Apply stating age, qualifications, teaching and professional experience and the starting salary required with a recent photograph and two references before the end of February 1939, to the Pro. Vice-Chancellor.
10428

"EDUCATION."

SHRI SHIVAJI PREPARATORY MILITARY SCHOOL, POONA.

An Indian Public School for Boys aged 5—19, open to all castes, creeds and communities.

From June 1939 a limited number of day boys will be admitted, in addition to Boarders.

Full details and prospectus can be obtained from

S. S. CAMERON, M.A. (Oxon.),
Principal.
10434

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW ONLY

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M.
TO-MORROW AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

SEE
THE GLORY AND SPLENDOUR
OF
ANCIENT AND MOGHUL INDIA
presented in
"NRITYA MANJARI"
by the talented
"POOVIAH SISTERS"
"POOVIAH SISTERS"
with
12 ARTISTS 12
bringing you
COLOURFUL DANCES
MELODIOUS MUSIC
SOULFUL SONGS
Popular Prices: Rs. 7, Rs. 5-12, Rs. 3-6, Rs. 2-4, Rs. 1-2, (gallery As. 9.).
(By arrangement with Western India Theatres Ltd.)

In aid of NATIONAL COUNCIL of WOMEN'S VILLAGE UPLIFT WORK & THE SPANISH RELIEF FUND

Pushpa-Anjali
AT THE
EXCELSIOR THEATRE
on WEDNESDAY, 8th Feb.
AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

FOURTH WEEK
WADIAS'
SPEED SPELLING SPECTACLE
Flying Ranee
—Director ASPI—
Featuring:—
HUSHN BANOO
YESHVANT DAVE
JUMBO KAKA
FRI. SAT. SUN. & HOLIDAYS
MATINEE 2-30 P.M.
DAILY: 5-15, 7-45, 10-15 P.M.
LAMINGTON
—LAMINGTON ROAD—

STUDENTS' ESSAY COMPETITION: A GREAT SUCCESS—RESULTS SHORTLY OUT—
SIXTH WEEK!
NASEEM
in MINERVA PICTURE
"DIVORCE"
AT
KRISHNA
DUBASH THEATRE
DAILY: 5-15, 7-45 & 10-15 P.M.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

IN NATURAL COLOURS

Every Day, Every Show

'Mother India'

IS GETTING STRONGER!

India Cine Pictures' Screen-Epic on

NATIONAL MOTHERHOOD

Daily: 4-30, 7-15, 10 p. m.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

ADVANCE Booking Is ESSENTIAL to ENSURE seats

If you and your friends want to spend an enjoyable evening why not pay a visit to the

EROS

Centre of all attractions

To-day

and daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

We have a musical fiesta of songs-fun-frolic-and the world's most beautiful fashions in store for you in "Faramount's musical comedy"

ARTISTS AND MODELS ABROAD

with

JACK BENNY — JOAN BENNETT

also showing

The latest British Paramount News

a real Good Show

Book your seats. 'Phone: 22519.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM OCTOBER, 1938)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 50	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 00	20 45
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass.)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from 1st October, 1938.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon)	21 15 (Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

LONDON—BOMBAY (Juhu).

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (Juhu)—LONDON

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m Departure from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

BOMBAY (Juhu)—COLOMBO

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 1-30 p.m.

COLOMBO—BOMBAY (Juhu)

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 9-45 a.m. Delivery. Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 1 p.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—SINGAPORE and AUSTRALIA.

Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

AUSTRALIA—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery:—Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—HONGKONG CHINA AND JAPAN

Latest hour of posting:—Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

HONGKONG—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery:—Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

BOMBAY—KATHIAWAR.

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Porebunder.

Departures from Juhu: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-15 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 6 p.m.

BOMBAY—POONA—KOLHAPUR

Departure from Juhu: Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 7-15 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 11-45 a.m.

I NEVER NEGLECT THE CHILDREN'S COLDS.
I STOP THEM AT THE START
WITH
Mistol
It is dangerous to neglect a cold. At the first warning sneeze, use Mistol. A few soothing drops in each nostril quickly relieve congestion and open clogged nasal passages. Soon you breathe easily again.
MISTOL STOPS COLDS WHERE THEY START

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Feb. 5.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max	Temperature Min	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Rainfall Total Since 1st Nov.	Difference to Normal
Agra	77	40	—	0.7	—0.3
Ahmedabad	88	60	—	...	—0.2
Ajmer	81	41	—	...	—0.8
Ahmednagar	85	58	—	...	—1.3
Allahabad	77	49	—	0.7	—0.7
Benares	79	51	—	0.8	—0.5
BOMBAY	82	66	—	1.1	+0.6
Bangalore	86	66	—	1.0	—3.1
Baroda	89	50	—	...	—
Bijapur	86	56	—	0.1	—1.3
Bhavnagar	85	51	—	...	—0.3
Calcutta	81	58	—	0.1	—1.2
Cawnpore	78	49	—	0.7	—0.5
Colombo	83	63	—	15.3	—6.4
Cheerapunji	54	47	—	3.7	—0.5
Cochin	85	75	—	6.7	—2.4
Delhi	76	40	—	...	—1.7
Dehra I. Khan	78	—	—	...	—1.0
Hyderabad (Dn.)	90	61	—	...	—1.5
Hyderabad (Sd.)	88	55	—	...	—0.4
Indore	79	45	—	...	—0.9
Jaipur	79	45	—	...	—0.9
Karachi	77	64	—	0.2	—0.6
Lucknow	77	46	—	0.6	—0.8
Lahore	78	41	—	0.3	—1.3
Mysore	86	—	—	2.1	—1.7
Madras	83	67	—	3.2	—18.3
Mussoorie	54	39	—	2.0	—3.3
Mahableshwar	77	57	—	1.3	—0.6
Mount Abu	69	47	—	...	—0.6
Nagpur	83	52	—	0.1	—1.7
Patna	80	53	0.1	0.1	—0.9
Peshawar	72	40	—	1.5	—1.2
Poona	88	53	—	0.3	—0.9
Rawalpindi	74	36	—	2.0	—2.3
Rajkot	86	46	—	...	—0.3
Srinagar	49	27	—	3.7	—1.7
Sholapur	89	60	—	...	—1.7
Simla	55	40	—	1.8	—3.0
Surat	91	58	—	...	—0.3
Salem	92	68	—	1.5	—3.5
Trichinopoly	89	68	—	4.5	—4.4
Vizagapatam	81	67	—	12.1	+7.0

Poona Weather Report

POONA, Feb. 5.

The weather has been dry except isolated light showers in Bihar. Western disturbance is approaching northwest frontier. Night temperatures are markedly above normal in Baluchistan.—A. P.

POOVIAH SISTERS' PERFORMANCES

Genuine Kathak Dances At Excelsior

Art-lovers of Bombay had the good fortune to witness some fine dancing of the strictly Kathak variety at the Excelsior Theatre on Saturday night, when the Pooviah Sisters, who are no strangers to the city, opened before a crowded house a four-day season of their dance programme. Those who had occasion to see them on the Bombay stage two years ago were delighted to find that during the interval they had made very great progress towards the mastery of the art and have now carved out a place for themselves among the front rank exponents of the dance art of this country. As already remarked, their style of dancing is of the traditional Kathak variety of Northern India, which is getting more and more popular not only among the votaries of the dance—art but also the general public. The Kathak technique, as every student of it knows well enough, is not easy of acquirement, but the Pooviah Sisters conclusively demonstrated on Saturday night that though they hailed from the South they had been able to achieve an astonishing mastery over the difficult art. Few students of the technique could detect any serious flaw in their movements and gestures, which were executed with a grace and skill that reflected the greatest credit on them.

VARIETY OF THEMES

The programme of the evening ranged over a variety of themes, mythological, historical and symbolical. After an Invocation Dance and flute solo, the Sisters presented an exquisite item in the shape of the Wooing of the Lotus —first by the crescent moon, who, however, fails to awaken the flower, and then by the Sun, the warmth and glow of whose love, evokes a readier response, making the Lotus fully to open its petals and greet the "Lord of the World." The discomfiture of the Moon and the triumph of the Sun were portrayed by the Sisters with great artistry.

DURGA DANCE.

The mythological dance of Durga—and her more terrible "Avatar" of Kali the dreaded goddess of universal destruction—was also executed with skill and picturesqueness, but its impressiveness should and could have been heightened with a more appropriate musical setting, such as the occasional use of crashing cymbals and a more resounding drum. In this connection it must be observed that the programme of the evening suffered considerably on account of the monotonous plaintiveness of the orchestral music. One rarely saw any riotous or lively note struck by the orchestra to enhance the effect. Higher toned music would certainly have heightened the beauty and impressiveness of dances like those of Durga and Kali and of Krishna and the Gopees. One hopes that this defect would be remedied in future.

SHESHASHAI DANCE.

The dance of Seshashai Vishnu was executed by Sita Pooviah with exceptional beauty and restraint, while Lata Pooviah and Pransukh gave an exquisite rendering of the romance of Nurjehan and Selim, Akbar's son, who later became Emperor Jehangir. The immortal mythological episode of Satyavan and Savitri was rendered by Sita and Lata with consummate grace and impressiveness. The dances of Krishna and the Gopees and again of the love-lorn Radha and Krishna, were, as was to be expected, among the most picturesque items of the programme and deservedly drew applause for their fine execution by the Sisters.

ABLE PRESENTATION.

The Sisters are to be sincerely congratulated on their able presentation of each and every item of the evening's programme. The dresses and settings, though simple on most occasions, admirably fitted into the scheme of their respective items. It will be admitted by impartial critics that the contribution which the Pooviah sisters are making to the cultural renaisance of India is a material one.

NONE SAFE IN RUSSIA

Exile's Plea For X'ian Outlook In Socialist Regime

"The national tradition of Russia was that notwithstanding all differences in rank and position, from the peasant to the prince, in the essential depth we were one, we were all servants in the cause of the country through the spirit of Christ, through non-violence and self-sacrifice.. Communism in Russia has abandoned the idealistic portion of Lenin's programme ... It is a great tragic paradox that a mighty constructive effort is being made under the totalitarian regime based upon social terrorism."

Thus observed Father Gabriel the Russian exile, in a speech, at a meeting in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, on Friday evening Prof. Daruwala presiding.

The speaker said that the Russian problem was much deeper than political or economic; it was mainly spiritual. In this and in many other respects, Russian problem was analogous to the Indian problem. Russian spirit was essentially Christian and similarly Indian inspiration was also religious.

The Russian tradition of social and religious unity was thrown overboard by Peter, the Great.

REVOLT OF MASSES

From the 2nd half of the 19th century, Russia obtained an intellectual and liberal society that was strongly opposed to the tyrannical and corrupt bureaucratic officials. The intelligentsia and the rural nobility, imbued with the spirit of self-sacrifice, took up the cause of the oppressed masses. They were socialists and endeavoured to bring about a new world, where all social injustices and differences were no more.

The great Russian Revolution of 1917 was entirely conducted by these University men.

Though Communism freed the oppressed masses in one sense, it proclaimed the doctrine of revenge and of dialectical materialism.

Trotsky and others maintained that radical reconstruction of the country could be brought about only through wholesale extermination of the dissentient elements. Thus the first break in the Russian Revolution was the separation between the Bolsheviks and the Mensheviks or the Communists and the Socialists.

Communism, moreover, declared that family stood in the way of the organization of society on Communist lines and advocated its abolition.

NONE SAFE IN RUSSIA

"Russia", the speaker said, "is undoubtedly very powerful under the regime of totalitarian dictatorship, but we cannot say that people have been given the opportunity for developing their personality and for serving their country. People are complaining of poverty, of loss of liberty and of various other disabilities. No one feels safe in Russia particularly the leaders of society."

The lecturer concluded with a fervent hope that Russia would dissolve the opposition between Christianity and Socialism.

BLIND TEST PROVES VAST SUPERIORITY OF THE NEW-LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE

LUSTER-FOAM GIVES TEETH THE MOST MARVELLOUS LUSTER AND SPARKLE
THE NEW LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE WITH LUSTER-FOAM IS THE MOST REFRESHING I EVER USED
I FAVOUR LUSTER-FOAM BECAUSE IT IS NON-IRRITATING

● Stripped of all identifying marks, the new Listerine Tooth Paste and four other brands were distributed to a large group of people for test. Against one leading brand, it was a 2 to 1 choice and a decided favorite over the other 3 as well.

Supercharged WITH LUSTER-FOAM

Amazing new Luster-Foam detergent, energized by saliva, penetrates "blind spots" ordinary pastes, powders, even water, fail to reach.

People who have tried the new Listerine Tooth Paste are enthusiastic in their praise. The new Luster-Foam detergent works a miracle in your mouth. Wetted with water and saliva, it springs into action, penetrates into every nook and crevice where from 70% to 90% of decay starts. It cleans teeth whiter, brighter, reduces decay to a minimum. Economical too—its detergent energy lets you use less.

YR

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)

8-0 a. m. Records 12-0 noon Bai Sunderabai. 12-20 p. m. Vichitra Been 12-30 N. Masute 12-45 Digambar School 12-55 Market rates, announcements 1-5 Music 3-30 Indian History by Dr. Saletore, 3-50 Music 3-55 Marathi Literature; Humour Kolhatkar, Gadkari by Prof. Vaman Malhar Joshi, 4-15 An aside For Teachers 6-0 Shamsudin 6-10 Barwa on Sitar 6-15 R. S. Chandavarker 6-30 for Bhumijan 7-30 Commercial News 7-45 G M Durrani 8-0 Women Poets of Gujarat 8-15 Bombay Radio Orchestra 8-25 Pralhad Joshi 9-15 Bai Sunderabai 9-30 News in English 9-50 Urbs Prima in Indis: 7 A talk by J. Jhirad 10-5 Gretel Sommer: Violinist 10-15 Olga Athaide: Pianist 10-30 The Pablo Casals Symphony Orchestra of Barcelona. 11-0 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

3-30 to 4-30 p. m. As in Bombay 1

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

6-0 to 6-30 p. m. As in Bombay 1

6-30 For Children (Marathi) 7-0 Musical Variety.

7-30 to 10-5 as in Bombay 1. 10-5 Bai Sunderabai 10-25 Flute solo 10-30 Pralhad Joshi 11-0 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s.)

8-0 a. m. Mukerjee, 8-10 Gajrabai 8-25 Sarangi Recital 8-30 Abdush Shakur 9-10 Chandabai 9-25 Alap & Gat Todi on the Sarod 9-30 Hanuman Pershad 9-45 Abdush Shakur.

1-0 p. m. B B C Programme 2-0 School Broadcast 6-10 Chandabai 6-30 Veena Ki Jhankar 6-40 Hanuman Pershad 7-0 For Villagers 7-45 Story of two Generations, (Hindustani) by M. Zafar Ali Khan (Relayed from Lahore) 8-0 Abdush Shakur 8-15 Tradition & Experiment in Urdu Poetry Mersia by Maulvi S A. Akbarabadi 8-30 Saijia Akeli Dukh De 8-50 Usha Bani Orchestra 9-0 Gajrabai 10-0 Archaeology in India by Sir Leonard Woolley 10-15 Hanuman Pershad 10-30 Gajrabai 10-45 Chandabai 11-0 Late News.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSION 1.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

8-0 to 10-0 a. m. As in Delhi 1

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

12-0 to 2-45 p. m. As in Delhi 1

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s.)

6-0 As in Delhi 1 6-10 Usha Bani Orchestra 6-25 Gajrabai 6-45 Abdush Shakur 7-0 Chandabai 7-20 Hanuman Pershad 7-35 Instrumental Duet 7-40 Film Hits 8-0 Chandabai 8-15 to 9-45 As in Delhi 1. 9-50 V U D Light Orchestra 10-0 As in Delhi 1 10-15 V U D Light Orchestra 11-0 Late News.

Delhi—III Programme

19.8 metres (15,160 kc/s)

8-0 to 10-0 a. m. & 12-0 to 2-45 p. m. As in Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9.590 kc/s)

6-0 to 7-0 As in Delhi 1 7-0 to 8-0 As in Delhi 2. 8-0 to 11-0 As in Delhi 1.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

12-30 p. m. London Philharmonic Orchestra 1-0 Recital by Enrico Caruso: Tenor 1-17 Dance Music 1-30 School Broadcast 1-45 What is News? by Probodh Chatterjee 1-55 Music 2-2 Pasteur and Prophylatics by Dr. B K Roy 2-20 Records 5-0 For Countryside 6-0 Kuroram Banerjee 6-20 Ashit Mukherjee 6-40 Hemen Das Gupta 6-50 Sushila Sen Manipuri 7-5 Murder Office, by Kumar, Presented by A I R Players 7-20 Jantri Sangha 7-40 Saila Devi 8-5 Scientist, at work (Bengali) by Dr. S K Mittra, 9-10 H Edwin Gardner 9-25 Orchestral Interlude 9-30 Book Review 9-45 Ted Frangopoulo and his blue harmony boys.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)

12-30 to 2-30 p. m. As in Calcutta 1.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s).

5-0 to 10-30 p. m. As in Calcutta 1

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

2-0 p. m. It might Interest you 2-5 Harshavardhana by Shrimati K. Yasoda Devi M. A. 2-20 Music 4-0 Things of Interest (Tamil) by 'Radio Mama' 4-5 Playlet in Tamil 4-20 Light songs in Tamil by Shrimati Andalmmal 5-0 Radio Carnatic orchestra 5-15 Tiruvizhimazhalal Subramania Pillai and Natarajasundaram Pillai: Nagaswaram 6-0 P. Balakrishnan: Vocalist 6-30 Tiruvizhimazhalai Brothers: Nagaswaram 7-15 Sculpture (Tamil) by J. M Somasundaram 7-30 Shrimati T. Abhiramasundari: Violin 9-20 Sport by T K M Menon 9-35 Swing Music 10-45 Steve Barnard 10-0 Pablo Casals 10-6 Gilbert and Sullivan Favourites.

Madras—II Programme

25.28 metres (11,870 kc/s)

2-0 p. m. as in Madras 1

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

5-0 p. m. As in Madras 1. 6-5 Land Mortgage Banks (Telugu) 6-15 Adhyatma Ramayanam 6-30 as in Madras 1 9-35 Budalur S. Krishnamurti Sastri.

Peshawar Programme

200 metres (1,500 kc/s.)

5-0 p. m. Khabare Atare with villagers 6-0 Announcements in Hindustani 6-10 Zohra Jabeen 6-30 Maya Dass Gandhi 6-50 Fateh Ali 7-0 Dilbar Raj 7-15 Khyber Radio Orchestra 7-25 Zahra Jabeen 7-45 Do Parosi 8-0 Maya Dass Gandhi 8-15 Khyber Radio Orchestra 8-30 Dilbar Raj & Zohra Jabeen 8-40 Khyber Radio Artists Qawwali 8-55 Zohra Jabeen 9-45 Dilkarog: A Hindustani play by Mahmood Muslim Sidiqi.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1086 kc/s.)

6-10 p. m. Shamshad Begam 6-30 For countryside 7-15 Children's programme 7-45 Past Generation (Hindustani) by M. Zafar Ali Khan 8-0 Channun Khan 8-20 Air voice Orchestra Naghma 8-25 Shamshad Begam 8-40 Sitar Recital 8-45 Hamid and his Neighbours 9-5 Channun Khan 9-15 News in Hindustani 9-50 Soil conservation talk by N. P. Mohan 10-5 Shamshad Begam 10-25 Anis Khatoon 10-34 Zohra Jan 10-40 Channun Khan..

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s).

5-30 p.m. Rasoolanbai of Benares. 5-50 N. M. Joshi of Cawnpore. 6-15 Akhtaribai Faizabadi. 6-45 Tunes of Yesterday, 7. 7-0 N. M. Joshi of Cawnpore. 7-30 Lucknow Radio Orchestra. 7-40 Rasoolanbai of Benares. 8-0 Benares (Hindustani) by Dr. Parmatma Saran. 8-15 Akhtaribai Faizabadi. 8-45 Records. 9-50 Next Week's Programmes. 10-0 Rasoolanbai of Benares. 10-20 N. M. Joshi of Cawnpore. 10-40 Akhtaribai Faizabadi.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 In Town To-night. 8-0 H. Robinson Cleaver. 8-30 Thin Red Line, 4: The 13th of Foot, the Somerset Light Infantry (Prince Albert's). Written and produced by Francis Dillon. 9-30 The News. Greenwich Time Signal at 9-45 p.m. 9-50 Orchestral Music. 10-0 Afternoon Revue. Cheery tea-time series produced by Ernest Longstaffe, introducing many newcomers to the microphone. At pianos: Alan Paul and Ivor Dennis.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Matric Examination

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At a time when the Matriculation examination of the Bombay University is a target of public criticism, the following few lines may not be out of place.

It is now a fact that this year the Preliminary examination papers of some twenty schools situated north of Parel will be the same under an agreed scheme whereby each subject is allotted to a certain number of these schools. The teachers of each of these schools will draw out a paper in the subject allotted to them and the final paper will be drawn after mutual consultation from these individual papers considered as a whole. The teachers of each school will, however, examine the answer books of their own students. This is undoubtedly a welcome innovation and will serve as a good "be prepared" for the Matriculation candidates. If, however, a few changes in this scheme on the following lines are introduced, the necessity of the University Matric examination may be reduced to nil.

1. Groups of twenty or twenty-five schools should be formed by the University throughout the limits of its jurisdiction covering a convenient area;
2. Each group to draw out its own papers on the lines indicated above;
3. The University should appoint an examination committee of about a dozen honorary members whose duty would be to approve the papers of each group and to certify their results, as in accordance with the standard laid down by the University, before their declaration;
4. The answer books of each group should be examined not by the teachers of the schools of that particular group but by the teachers of the schools of some other group taking care that the answer books of one group are never exchanged with those of another group;
5. The University shall grant its Matriculation certificate to the successful candidates in each group.
6. Scholarships, medals, prizes, etc. should be awarded on the result of all the groups taken as a whole;
7. All the Matric students of each school should be allowed to appear for the examination just as they appear for the preliminary examination of their own schools.
8. Repeaters should be allowed to appear from their own or any other school in their group whether they have attended the school or not without any payment by way of fees etc.
9. The cost of the examination of each group should be divided among the schools of the group since they would be saving their expenses for the preliminary examination and since they are charging the students the fees for the vacation months also.

Besides maintaining the efficiency of the Bombay Matriculates as found to-day this scheme will have the added advantage in the following respects:

(i) The students will be saved the double botheration of reading—and mostly cramming their course twice—once for the school preliminary and the other for the University examination.

(ii) The students would be saving the cost of Rs. 15 each which they now pay to the University and many of them would be saved the trouble and expenses of going to a "centre" for appearing for their examination since under this scheme the examination would be held in their own school and town;

(iii) The examination may be held at any time convenient to each group between 15th March and 15th April each year and not necessarily simultaneous with the other groups.

(iv) Since each group will have only a limited number of answer books to be examined the results could be declared more speedily than they are at present;

(v) Since the students would know that their examiners are their own teachers their present way of looking at the Matriculation examination as a demon will disappear and they will take the examination confidently instead of with a nervous feeling from the very beginning. This will make them more self-confident and produce the natural result of their year's labour;

(vi) The students can hope for a fair chance since all the examiners are school masters who are always in close touch with the candidates and know exactly what should and should not be expected of the students.

(vii) The teachers being the examiners would better be in the know of the mistakes committed by the students and can pay more attention to them in the class room;

(viii) The schools also will be saved the botheration of the Preliminary Examination;

(ix) All the students of the Matriculation will get a fair chance.

Of course, under this scheme the University, a certain number of privileged examiners and certain others would lose a source of good income but what is this loss compared with the gain of over seven lakhs of rupees by the poor students who can ill afford to throw away such a vast amount in these hard times. And after all the University is not at all meant to be a profit making concern. Its sole aim is to see how education could be best imparted to the students at a minimum cost. It is an acknowledged fact that the University Matriculation examination is day by day becoming an unwieldy affair on account of the consistent growth in the number of the candidates for the examination every year. Evidently however much the University authorities may try the examination cannot be free from the evils of unwieldiness for which the students have to pay dearly. Under such circumstances it is much desirable that the University should hand over the entire charge of this examination to the schools themselves under some scheme as stated above with suitable alteration instead of lingering to the Matriculation for the sake of making a few thousands. Let the University tap some other source to make good the deficit that may be caused out of such a scheme. It is high time that our educationalists and even the Government should make a move in this matter and ameliorate the condition of the Matriculation students.—Yours, etc.

R. J. ERRUNZA, B.A., LL.B.

Osmania University And "Bande Matram"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—As a matter of principle I do not like to get into newspaper controversy. But Mr. Mir Hasnuddin by reading between the lines and drawing his own conclusions from my article on the "Bande Matram" forces me to say a few words. I hope, Sir, you will publish the following:

It is amazing that Mr. Hasnuddin should say that I reach "the heights of exaggeration" in saying "that the first thing that caught my eye was the words "Bande Matram" scrawled on every wall". I repeat my statement and stick to it. In doing so I would only request Mr. Hasnuddin to go round the city once again with open eyes and find out for himself if the inscriptions I have mentioned are not to be found even on the walls of the Nizam's College, the Mahbub College, the Chadarghat High School, and Bashir Bagh, leaving aside the less important places. If Mr. Hasnuddin succeeds in finding out the number of "Bande Matram" records sold by gramophone dealers after the birth of the present unfortunate controversy he will get an idea of the depth of the people's feeling. I might here say that even in hotels I found the words 'Bande Matram' written on the glasses though the glasses themselves were of Japanese make.

My remark that the "Bande Matram" song had become "the battle cry of the hungering masses" might look absurd to Mr. Mir Hasnuddin. If my analysis is wrong will Mr. Hasnuddin tell me why the Government thought it fit to place a ban on the song at the present juncture though it was being sung by the students for the last so many years?

Mr. Mir Hasnuddin finds fault with the boys for disobeying the orders of the authorities. He seems to be under the impression that even men like Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Moulana Azad condemn such conduct of the students. This is not at all the case. When students approached Mahatma Gandhi he said "I would rather wish you to go without education than be in an institution which prohibits even the singing of "Bande Matram" (Translation from "Sadakhat 8th January '39) and Mr. Hasnuddin himself admits that Pandit Nehru asked the students to "Go ahead".

I never suggested that the political leaders tried to exploit the students. What I said was this: "Many of them eagerly enrolled themselves as Congress volunteers to offer "Satyagraha" but the Congress leaders were not quite sure of the wisdom of such a step." A lecturer of the Osmania University told me that more than 200 boys wanted to join the Satyagraha movement but the local leaders refused to accept their services: I do not care to find fault or praise this action of the Congress but this much is certain that the local Congressmen did not want to have anything to do with these boys.

Mr. Hasnuddin justifies the action of the authorities on the plea that if the song were allowed to be sung "a clash might have occured in the University between the Hindu and the Muslim boys." I claim to know the Hindu and Muslim students of the "Jame Osmania" as much as Mr. Hasnuddin does, if not more. It is impossible for me to imagine that the students of my Alma Mater would take to "Goonda" tactics to get their so called grievences redressed. Look at the brave words of the boys themselves. The Students' Council of Action in a statement published in the "Deccan Chronicle" of 29th January, 1939, say: "If our Muslim students had asked us directly to refrain from singing the "Bande Matram" we would have done so. To a ban from the Government we shall never capitulate".

To Mr. Husnuddin the idea that the "students would return with a revolutionary zeal" is not worth cherishing. It is only a matter of the opinion. Mr Hasnuddin has the liberty to consider the action of the students as "ingratitude". But at the bar of public opinion these boys are nothing less than heroes and their bold and noble stand will go down in the history of Hyderabad nay in the history of India in golden letters.

No doubt difficulties loom large in the way of these students. But from what I have seen and heard I am confident that these brave boys will overcome all difficulties and will one day return to the State with greater honour to themselves, to their parents and to the State. Then I hope Mr. Mir Hasnuddin will receive them with open arms.—Yours etc.,

S. RAMA CHAR.

Bombay.

Villagers' Appeal To Government

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Six miles away, in the interior, from Karjat Station lies, surrounded by Sahyadri ranges, a group of about 25 villages consisting of a population of 3,000 souls and odd, mostly poor and illiterate agriculturists. The Ulhas river, which has its origin a couple of miles away, with its several tributaries passes through this tract of rich soil. Owing to a heavy rainfall of about 200 inches during the monsoons, this river and other streams become unfordable and not only the villages become inaccessible to each other but also to the Taluka place Karjat. The miseries and hardships of these unfortunate villagers during the four months can best be imagined than described, as at no single place there is a bridge. People naturally are at the tender mercies of Nature and fall easy prey to ordinary ailments simply because the lack of suitable facilities to come to Karjat for medical aid. The Congress Ministry would be conferring a real boon on these ignorant and illiterate peasants if the construction of small bridges is taken up in right earnest.

Daily the peasantry in this luckless part of the country is going down, it is becoming landless and most of the people are living on starvation ration during the major portion of the year.

Construction of bridges at suitable places and especially near Khandpa village, will not only encourage these villagers to take to some profitable industry in their idle months, but will bring about a vast change in their social and economic outlook. They can then really feel that they are living in contact with civilization.

For some years past, there has been an agitation for the construction of bridges, but even under the Congress regime, things do not appear to move as fast as one would expect. And expenditure of about Rs. 5,000 is but a fleabite considering the amounts being spent for other parts of the country for like measures.

I learn, the Minister for Local Self-Government was approached by the villagers in this respect. I hope, coming as he does from a village, he realizes thoroughly the woes of the peasants, and will issue immediately orders to the Local Board to construct at least one bridge before the monsoon sets in. There are yet 4 clear months ahead.—Yours, etc.,

T. A. KARKHANIS.

Kalyan.

Art Society Exhibition

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Nothing is more remarkable in the history of the Bombay Art Society's Exhibitions than the way of awarding medals and prizes in general and the gold medal in particular. Compared with the other Exhibitions held at different places like Calcutta, Madras, Mysore, Simla, Lahore and Delhi, and their Judging Committee's frequent appreciation of some of Bombay's leading Artists one is painfully surprised to see that their best works are not even commended in their own city! The fact that Mr. Karl Khandalawalla recently resigned from the Committee is extremely significant in this connection.

One regrets some of the Society's rules which debar European and other contemporary artists from contesting in their exhibitions, in the name of encouraging young Indian Artists and promoting the progress in their present ludicrous manner. Such rules will do away even with the rare annual opportunities that we get more through the allurement of the money prizes at the exhibitions than anything else. If not for encouraging young Indian artist and promoting their progress, why are the school exhibitions held?

As regards the arrangements of the pictures, it is to their utmost disadvantage this year. Oil paintings done with broad brushing and in the roughest style which would have stood out, even in the most shady part of the Town Hall have been given the best lighted screens, whereas the Indian style pictures which are a good many in number this year, have been neglected absolutely by giving them a dark place, thus creating a great handicap in the observation and scrutiny of the visitors about the grace of their outline drawing and the subtlety of their tones. One or two sculptures of full round relief, wherein skilful modelling on all sides is present, have been denied the very privilege of their sight to the visitors (who pay for it), so skilfully by giving them a place where they stand as good as high reliefs. The water-colour section comprises of a series of interesting landscapes from Kashmir and other places and Mr. H. Muzumdar's pictures are particularly charming. This section being properly lighted adds to the pleasantness of the water colours.—Yours, etc.,

A SPECTATOR.

STATE JAIL RAIDED

Khasi Hillmen Resent Detention Of Their 'Comrades'

SHILLONG, Feb 4

The State jail in Mylliem native State, Khasi Hills was raided by about three hundred Khasis, according to a report received here.

The object of the raid is alleged to be to rescue comrades of the raiders who were detained in jail custody on charges of creating disaffection against their chief.

It will be recalled that a number of Khasi Hillmen were arrested a few days ago as a sequel to the alleged discovery by the state of a plot against the chief.

The raid, however, was frustrated by the timely action of the State Police who summoned to their aid the armed police of the Agency and dispersed the mob round the jail. The hill men dispersed with shouts demanding the release of the arrested men.

The hillmen at a public meeting held later decided not to pay land revenues to their chief by way of protest.—United Press.

KARACHI BATCH FOR CUTCH

KARACHI, Feb. 5.

The first batch of ten volunteers will leave Karachi for Cutch on February 7 to offer Satyagraha there.—United Press.

Jews And Palestine

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The resolution on Palestine which was adopted by the Subjects Committee of the Muslim League at its Patna Session was as usual one of sympathy with the Arabs. But the speakers who supported it were unusually aggressive in their attitude. One can understand the eagerness of the Muslim League to vie with the Indian National Congress in a matter which is nearer its heart than it is to the Congress. But why was there so much venom? Prof. Abdul Sattar Khairi of the Punjab is reported to have said that "the British and the Hindus were Jews to the Muslims, that is their enemies"—according to the learned professor's own dear interpretation, no doubt. Mahatma Gandhi, by the same logic was daubed "the leader of the Jews," i.e., the Hindus! I am not sure whether this is edifying to the Muslim League cause. Mr. Jinnah should know better. Maybe Mahatma Gandhi could also draw a moral.

However, I was mostly amused by the equally fantastic dissertation of Syed Sir Raza Ali. According to him the religious scriptures have laid down that the Jews would never have a home. Now the religious authority that the learned knight brings to bear on his argument cannot be the Bible. If it is the Koran, it will be interesting to know what Syed Sir Raza Ali will say to the following verse from the Koran, which is typical of the many contained in the Suras of the Moslem Holy Script.

"O people (the Jews) enter then into the Holy Land, which has been promised to you by God."

"And we have said that the children of Israel (Bani Israel) shall inhabit this land.

"And we have left it (Palestine) as an inheritance to the sons of Israel."

Of course, Christian Arab propagandists would like to maintain, however illogically that the promises given to the Jewish people in the Old Testament are abrogated in the New; but to the Muslims including Syed Sir Raza Ali I also hope, the Koran is the last and greatest of the writings of Divine inspiration, and therefore represents the last word.

I would remind the Muslim League leaders of Syed Sir Raza Ali's type, of another verse from the Koran which ought certainly to check their enthusiasm for propaganda at any price.

"Those who conceal what has been commended by God in the Book shall be consumed by the fires of Hell; and shall not be addressed by God on the Day of Resurrection, nor shall they be succoured, but shall surely be punished."—Yours, etc.

A. E. SHOHET,

Bombay.

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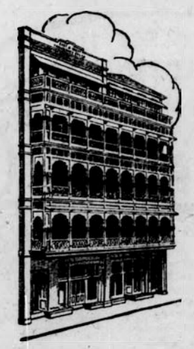

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LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Vad 2, 1955
Muslim: Jilhej 15 1337
Parsi: Shehrever 4, 1308
Hightide: 1-10; 13-24
Lowtide: 7-23; 19-22
Sunrise: 7h. 12m.
Sunset: 6h. 34m.

Textile Labour Inquiry Committee, Town Hall, 11 a.m.
Bombay Medical Council Meeting, 19, New Marine Lines, noon.
Bombay Legislative Assembly, Assembly Hall.

Tuesday, February 7.

Municipal Election: Polling Day. Public Holiday.

CRICKET CLUB OF INDIA

Hon. Secretary of C.C. of India writes:—

His Highness The Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir has become a Patron of the Cricket Club of India.

I. P. MISSION HIGH SCHOOL, SURAT

The 99th Founder's Day of the I. P. Mission High School, Surat was celebrated on Thursday last Mr. D. V. Vyas, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, presiding.

MAHOMEDBHOY LISPENSARY.

"The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 28th January, 1939 was 368; of these 222 were males and 136 female."

SANTA CRUZ CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the month of January 1939. Numbers of Patients treated was: Males 1,499, Females 1,216, Children 1,394, making total 4,109.

A STUDY-CLASS IN GANDHIJI'S HIND SWARAJ.

A Study-Class conducted by Mr. A. B. Khan in Hind Swaraj by Mahatma Gandhi will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. in the rooms of the International Book House, Ash Lane, Esplanade Road.

SANSKRIT SHIKSHAN MANDIR.

Under the auspices of the Sanskrit Shikshan Mandir a lecture on Ancient Culture of Gujarat will be delivered by Muni Jinvijayaji to-day (Monday) at 6-15 p.m. in the Fellowship School Assembly Hall.

The free, popular Sanskrit Classes will be held in the morning as usual.

CALL TO HAWKERS.

The Secretary of the Hawkers' Union, Bombay, requests all the Hawkers of the City to support solidly only those candidates who have made strenuous efforts to redress the grievances of the poor Hawkers and to vote solidly for them in the ensuing Municipal election and return them successful to the Corporation to continue their fight for the welfare of the Hawkers.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE

The following students of the Voluntary Social Workers' Training Class conducted by the Social Service League, Bombay, have passed the examination held in 1938:—

Mr. G. K. Deshpande; S. N. Kolhatkar; K. M. Mehta; M. C. Nanavati; R. N. Vibhandik; R. C. Chabria; M. G. Virkud; B. N. Ghyara; R. N. Dotiwala; and R. H. Mulla.

ORAL EXAMINATION

The oral examination of the students of the Voluntary Social Workers' Training Class (Advanced) on "Urban Co-operation", organised by the Social Service League, Bombay, will be held on Wednesday, the 8th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the League's Head Office, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

Students are requested to attend in time.

MASKATI DISPENSARY.

The number of out patients treated in the Maskati Charitable Dispensary and also Labour Cases in the Bai Nematoolabai Maskati Maternity Home at Kurwa road of Surat in the month of January was: Men 4,527, Women 4,230, Children 4,312, Labour 3, the total being 13,072.

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AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Auzurie"—On the Stage. Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Maza Mulga" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Pooviah Sisters" to-day at 6-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Service Ltd" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Divorce" Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Flying Ranee" Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m.
MINERVA—"The Street Singer" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10-15 p.m.
MAJESTIC—Bramhachari" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Angels with Dirty Faces" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Mikado" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Damaged Lives" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Gopal Krishna" Time as usual.
ROXY—"Bhabi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Criminal" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m.
WEST END—"Bazigar" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

BOMBAY SHROFFS CLOSE BUSINESS ON TUESDAY.

It is resolved that the members of the Bombay Shroff Association should close their Hundi and other business on Tuesday, the 7th instant, being a polling day for Municipal Elections.

"WHAT IS THE FOUNDATION OF 'NISTI' (MUNDANE WORLD)."

At the Hall on the 3rd floor of Dadyseth House, Cowasji Patel St., to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Jehangir S. Chinivala Advocate, will give his discourse on "Cosmogenesis—What is the Foundation of 'Nisti' (Mundane world).

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed registered and unregistered correspondence other than letters and postcards for Hongkong, Singapore and all correspondence for Shanghai per S.S. "Conte Biancamano" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Tuesday the 7th instant.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

Dhiren Krishna Dele, Barma's paintings will be exhibited at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. at the hands of Sir Cowasji Jehangir. The Exhibition will be open to the public without charge from February 7 to February 13 between 9-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. and 3 p.m. to 8 p.m.

HOLY KAABA.

In our issue of Thursday last a photograph of the holy city of Mecca was published with the following description: "Muslims ready for prayer on Bakri-Id day in Holy Kaaba. In the back ground is the holy city. In the centre is the Black Tomb of the Prophet." The tomb of the Prophet is in Medina and through inadvertence the Holy Kaaba was referred to as his tomb. We extremely regret the error.

PARSI CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT

Ervad Jal Ardeshir Bajan it a candidate of the Delegateship of The Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court of Bombay the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Cursedji Limji.

Ervad Jal A. Bajan is the Head Priest of the Cushrow Baug Karani Fire Temple, a religious instructor of the Bombay Zoroastrian Jashan Committee, Jt. Hon. Secretary of the Athornan Mandal, a Cabinet Member of the Parsi League of Honour. His candidature has been supported by various prominent Parsi Justices of Peace.

EXHIBITION OF HANDWORK IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

It is proposed to organise an exhibition of handwork of the pupils of Secondary Schools in the Bombay Division in the last week of March, 1939.

An influential committee consisting of heads of secondary schools with Mr. V. D. Ghate, Educational Inspector of the Division as the Chairman, is making arrangements for holding the exhibition which will be organised into twenty-two different sections.

The exhibition is the first of its kind to be organised in the Division on such a large scale, and with the co-operation of all schools, it ought to prove a great success. Particulars about the exhibition may be had of the Secretary, Exhibition Committee, Ram Mohan English School, Bombay 4.

RADIOGRAM MUSIC IN CITY.

With reference to the Radiogram Music programmes rendered in (1) Victoria Gardens, (2) Chowpatty Bandstand, (3) Esplanade Bandstand, (4) Sir Phirozshah Mehta Garden, (5) Joseph Baptista Garden, (6) Dadar Parsi Colony, and (7) King's Circle Gardens, Matunga, it should be stated that the programmes are rendered by the companies on certain fixed lines, the most important being that the programme is of 3 hours duration consisting of half European and half Indian musical items. So far the Indian and European periods were equally divided and alternated. It has now been found that it will be more convenient if the first half is Indian music and the second half European music and this method will be followed everywhere except in the King's Circle Gardens where only Indian music will be relayed. Further I request the public that if any changes are desired or complaints are to be made they should be made in writing to the undersigned (and not to the performers) who will immediately take steps to rectify the same as far as possible in the future.—D. I. Ahmadi Superintendent, Municipal Gardens.

POSTERS TO SUPPORT CANDIDATURE OF CONGRESS CANDIDATES

Innumerable posters are plastered on the walls of buildings all over the city, exhorting the voters to vote solidly for Congress candidates.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

B.P.C.C.'s Request To Voters Of Khetwadi-Tardeo Ward

There are seven seats in this Ward and the Congress has put up five (5) candidates. Every voter has got a right to cast seven (7) votes. If your votes are not properly distributed among the Congress candidates, then it will be difficult for all of them to be elected. The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, therefore, requests the voters to distribute their votes as follows:

Every voter should give each of his seven (7) votes to the Congress candidates Messrs. D. S. Babrekar, Dahyabhai Vallabhbhai Patel, M. R. Masani, Nanabhai V. Desai and Ramchandra S. Vaghi.

After distributing the five votes among the five candidates in the above manner, two votes remain. These two votes should be given to any one of the Congress candidates of the voter's choice, or each one to two Congress candidates.

If the votes are divided in the way indicated above then all the five Congress Candidates in this Ward will be easily elected.

NEW GOVERNMENT PLEADER FELICITATED.

Mr. R. A. Jagirdar, New Government Pleader was the chief guest of honour at a congratulatory dinner party held on Saturday night on the Terrace of the Tambe Health Home, Fort, by the members of the Karnataka Sangha. Dewan Bahadur Ramaswamy and Messrs. Joachim Alva and Mr. Chettur made short speeches referring to the qualities of the chief guest.

Mr. Jagirdar replied in Kanarese thanking the gathering for their good wishes. Then the Honorary Secretary circulated a printed appeal for a Building Fund Mr. Jagirdar and Sir P. R. Rao donated Rs. 500 and Rs. 200 respectively. The function closed at midnight with a musical Entertainment by Miss Krishna Bai Udaivar.

BHULESHWAR (WARD NO. 6) CONGRESS CANDIDATES' APPEAL.

Messrs. Motichand Girdharlal Kapadia, Dr. Jethalal Vanmalidas Vora, Umadatt Surajmal Nemani, Ratilal Tribhowandas Thakkar, Manilal Jaimalbhai Seth, Maneklal Nathalal Vakharia, and Ganpatishanker Naranji Desai have issued the following appeal.

We the abovesigned seven Congress candidates of Bhuleshwar Market Division, (Ward No. 6), hereby publicly appeal to the voters that they are requested to distribute their seven votes to each of us.

Please do not believe if any one has said here before or if any one says on the day of election contrary to this and vote only for the seven without making any distinction between rich and poor, old or young.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

Inter-Collegiate Hockey Final

The Final of the Bombay Inter-Collegiate Hockey Tournament will be held on the ground of the Bombay Provincial Hockey Association (Churchgate Maidan) on Monday, to-day, at 5 p.m. between the Seth G. S. Medical College and the Winner of the St. Xavier's College vs Elphinstone & R. I. Sc. Match to be held on Sunday, the 5th February on the Oval.

The Rev. G. Palacias, S. J. Principal of the St. Xavier's College has kindly consented to preside and give away trophies and prizes.

VOTE FOR CONGRESS

Maulana Abul Kalam's Appeal To Bombay Voters

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad has sent the following message to the Municipal voters of Bombay:

I appeal all Corporation voters to make Congress Candidates successful.

(Sd.) Abul Kalam Azad.

BOMBAY FLYING CLUB

Report For January 1939

The following are extracts from the report of the Flying Club for January, 1939.

The flying time for the month in 265 hours 36 mts. of which 7 hours 50 mts. being night flying.

We commenced the New Year with a cross country flight to Bangalore via Kolhapur, the machine returning to Bombay the next evening.

A Formation Flight of 3 machines was made to Kolhapur to attend the Opening Ceremony of the Kolhapur Aerodrome and the inauguration of the Bombay—Kolhapur Service by the Air Services of India.

Four Moths were flown to Himatnagar and back on an instructional cross country flight. Instead of the usual Formation flying two machines proceeded via Bhavnagar and Limbdi and returned via Ahmedabad and Baroda and the other two vice versa; each machine taking off at half an hour interval.

Cross country flights were made to Dumas, Indore, Bhuj and Poona on Club's Vega Gull by Club Members.

Our Chief Pilot Instructor accompanied by our Manager visited the Landing Grounds at Dumas, Bhavnagar, Ahmedabad and Baroda in the Vega Gull.

A Forced Landing Competition was held on the afternoon of Sunday the 22nd January among the "A" licensed pilot of the Club. Seven Pilot took part and Mr. H. S. Ratnagar was declared the winner.

THREAT TO GHEE MERCHANTS

(From Our Correspondent)
RAJKOT Feb. 4.

Ghee Merchants were summoned by Mr. Fateh Mahamed, who inquired why ghee merchants did not use State Ghee Kanta merchants replied they had many inconveniences in the same since long, whereupon were questioned why no petition was made the merchants quoted reference of petitions made to vahivatdar and revenue officer, but in vain. Hence State Kanta was not utilised the Khansaheb thereupon it is understood threatened severe consequences if merchants remained adamant.

Congress Party Discuss Tenancy Bill

Hopes Of Liberalising The Measure: Rent-fixing Mode Not Settled

The invitation of the Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai to the members of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, to express their views freely and frankly regarding the Tenants' Bill, was availed of to the fullest extent at the meeting of the Bombay Legislature Congress Party held at the Congress House on Sunday, held in camera.

Though no formal decisions were made, the discussions which lasted for four hours revealed quite a variety of opinions.

PARTY DISCUSSION.

It is understood that the Executive Committee of the Party will meet on Tuesday and in the light of discussions held on Sunday will formulate certain amendments which will be incorporated in the Bill, when it is referred to the Select Committee.

The discussion took place from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. in the morning and again from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. in the afternoon. Nearly sixty members of the party, both from the Assembly and the Council were present. All the Ministers of the Bombay Cabinet with the exception of the Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie were present in the morning. The Hon. Mr. Kher, the Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai and the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi attended in the afternoon also.

The Premier presided.

It is gathered that discussions centred round four points; namely, (1.) What class of tenants should get the benefit of this Bill; (2.) What is the minimum period after which fresh tenants could obtain rights of permanency; (3.) What facilities for payment of arrears, should be granted to the tenant; (4.) And certain circumstances under which the landlord should have the right of eviction.

The consideration of the question of the mode of fixing rent was postponed.

BILL IN NUTSHELL.

The object of the Bill is to confer rights of permanency on tenants who through generations have remained tenants-at-will, liable to be deprived of their tenancy at the will of the landlords This protection is to extend to tenants who have held and cultivated land for not less than six years immediately preceding the first day of January 1938. This would apply to *All* tenants of land under *Inam*, *Talukdari* or *Khoti* tenure. But in the case of lands under *Ryotwari* tenure the protection is restricted to tenants of such landlords who owned more than 33 1/3 acres of irrigated land or more than 100 acres of unirrigated land or who paid an annual assessment of more than Rs. 150, on whatever kind of land.

On this question opinion at the meeting was divided. There was general agreement as to the principle of protection. But while the Landlord interests urged that the figures should be raised, a large section was strongly against any such increase. On the other hand there was a considerable body of opinion which was for granting the benefit of the Bill to a larger number of tenants by lowering the figures.

Since the Bill provides for the protection of tenants who have been in continuous occupation, for six years prior to 1938, the question also arose as to what period of occupation would entitle a fresh tenant to the rights of permanency opinions varied from five to ten years.

ARREARS OF RENT.

The Bill provides for the payment of arrears of rent in four instalments and also reserves to the landlord the right of eviction on default of payment of more than one instalment. The opinion was expressed that the tenant should be permitted to pay up arrears in five or six instalments. It was also pointed out that the excusing of no more than one default was inadequate. The tenants should be excused at least two defaults.

CONDITIONS FOR EVICTION.

The Bill provides that the Landlord can evict a tenant if he is cultivating the lands himself, and the question was naturally asked as to the extent of land which a landlord can claim to cultivate personally. It is possible for a landlord to cultivate even a thousand acres with the help of hired labour under the guise of personal cultivation. It was suggested by one member that a man could not personally cultivate more than twenty acres of land while another pointed out that by the adoption of modern machinery it would be possible for one man to cultivate a hundred acres.

All the points raised in the course of discussion will be borne in mind by the Executive Committee of the party which will meet on Tuesday and arrive at definite conclusions on all the issues.

A resolution of condolence in honour of the late Mr. B. K. Thakore was framed at the meeting.

KHER'S APPEAL TO EDITORS

Unfortunate Marathi-Gujarati Controversy Must End

BOMBAY, Feb. 5.

"While Government fully recognise the need of preserving full freedom to the press, it cannot permit deliberate attempts made by newspapers and individuals to embitter the relations between the sister communities, or to incite the communities to act in a way which is bound to result in a breach of peace".

So says the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, Government of Bombay, in a statement to the press.

He adds: "We have so long been familiar with articles in a certain section of the press which have a tendency to rouse hatred and antipathy among Hindus, Muslims and other communities in the country. This is unfortunate enough, but I have noticed since the last few days articles appearing in the press which tend towards creating feelings of enmity between the Marathi and the Gujarati communities also.

RECENT WRITINGS.

The recent writing in some of the newspapers and the speeches of some leaders have made it necessary for me to draw the attention of the press and the public to the warning issued by Government on the 29th July 1937. Nothing has happened since then to change the policy of Government in this regard. On the contrary, I feel that the writings and speeches have fully justified the policy enunciated by the Government then. It was stated then that "Government take this early opportunity to make it clear and to warn those concerned that attacks, insinuations and alarmist reports spread against any community will be promptly dealt with. Government however, hope that members of all communities will co-operate with them and establish peace and harmony between all communities by refraining from such attacks and insinuations or reports".

APPEAL TO PRESS & PUBLIC.

The note sets out a policy which is as much applicable to classes like Hindu and Muslim as to those like Marathi and Gujarati. I feel that it is necessary once again to appeal to the Press and the public in the province not to indulge in or encourage anything said or written which is likely to lead to communal bitterness, for the strength, solidarity and happiness of the province depend on harmonious relations between all communities."—A. P.

Elocution Prize-Winners

(From A Correspondent.)

The Students and Staff of the Ramnarain Ruia College assembled at the College on Friday to congratulate Messrs. V. M. Bhave and V M. Tembe who won the Trophies in the All India Elocution Competition held at Delhi recently by the Hindu College. Principal Bhagwat, Vice-Principal Safether, Prof. Naik Messrs. Sahasrabudhe Sardesai congratulated the winners and wished the college would try to win the Trophy for the college.

Two Gold Medals to the winners were announced from Mr. Ram Nivas Ruia.

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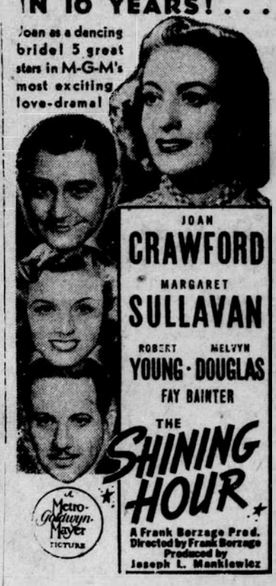

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1939

VOTE SOLID FOR CONGRESS

To-morrow will be an eventful day in the history of Bombay city. For the first time under the new five-rupee franchise will a vast number of municipal voters, numbering about two lakhs and sixty thousands, be called upon to elect their 106 representatives on the Municipal Corporation. For the first time, too, is the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee directly contesting seventy of these seats. Indeed, all over the country the Congress is capturing local bodies to consolidate its forces for the great task of achieving full national self-government, without which local self-government cannot be a reality. For more than half a century the Congress has led the national struggle for freedom and has achieved a measure of success which is now being shared by all local bodies. So far as Bombay City is concerned, it will soon inaugurate, thanks to the Congress Government, adult franchise for its Municipality, and it behoves the citizens of Bombay to help the Congress in every possible way, in the interests of local self-government as also of national self-government. In matters political Bombay City has often splendidly rallied to the call of the Congress and has set a shining example to other cities in the country. Bombay should now excel itself by ensuring the success of all the seventy Congress candidates at to-morrow's elections

Congress Majority

Essential

It is not merely in return for its past services that the Congress is seeking the suffrage of the voters of Bombay. It promises an ample measure of civic service, such as only a great, and disciplined body can render. The Congress candidates have pledged themselves to a manifesto which is as liberal as the present financial and other conditions of the city permit. Nor is it a mere paper manifesto without any power behind it. The Congress has enough power and resources to give full effect to it. That cannot be said of any of its rival parties. Moreover, a Congress representative is more responsive to public opinion than most non-Congress candidates. For if he is found guilty of any lapse, he can be censured not only at public meetings but also at the various elections of local Congress committees. It should be obvious, however, that Congress can give full effect to its manifesto only if it gets a substantial majority in the Corporation. It is essential, therefore, that all Congress candidates should be successful. And the voters should see to it that all the seventy Congress candidates succeed.

Follow Instructions

It is necessary to give due attention to certain vital details about the voting. In the first place every earnest Congressman, whether he is a voter or not, should be an active propagandist on the day of the election. He should strive to persuade all the voters in his neighbourhood to cast all their votes in favour of Congress candidates. And in this behalf he should give ignorant voters all the assistance they need, realising that sometimes a single vote may turn the balance in favour of or against a candidate. Secondly, every Congress voter should hasten to cast his vote as early as possible. This will provide against unexpected difficulties later in the day and also against the growing danger of impersonation. Again, the votes should be cast precisely in accordance with the written instructions given by authorised Congress workers. No personal, communal or other petty considerations should be allowed to over-ride these instructions. It is a pity that a large number of women who are most loyal to Congress are not voters. But they can all help as volunteers asking the voters in their neighbourhood to vote solid for Congress. Indeed, every lane and every house should ring with the slogan "Vote Solid for Congress" from early morning right up to the close of the election. The Congress deserves a great deal more from the people, for after all it serves the people of India. Millions have made great sacrifices at its bidding. On the present occasion it is a small thing that it asks of the voters of Bombay. To withhold that would be ingratitude and an unmerited disservice not only to the Congress but also to the City and the country which it seeks to serve with the help of the people of Bombay. On the other hand by voting solid for Congress the voters would be serving the country as well as the City. For it will help Congress to show the big possibilities of local self-government and also to hasten the advent of national self-government.

Spirited Retort

Gandhiji's reply to the Communique issued by the Government of India regarding the affairs in Rajkot is as spirited as it is prompt. Not only does Gandhiji repeat the charge of "organised goondaism", which he levelled at certain agency officials in his first statement but he goes further and challenges the Government of India to refute the very grave allegations that are being made against the police. Rajkot is virtually undergoing a reign of terror at present and this is being done not merely with the tacit connivance but with the active help of the Resident, in whose hands the ruler of the State is a mere puppet. The Government of India's Communique made a big boost of the supposed freedom of will and action of the Thakore Saheb, but, as Gandhiji points out pertinently, the most relevant fact regarding the over-riding of the terms of reference had been adroitly glossed over. The breach of faith perpetrated by the Thakore Saheb is too outrageous to be explained away much less excused, and the Government of India will do better to see that the solemn undertakings of their princely proteges are honoured than to forge "whitewashing communiques in the Delhi Secretariat."

End Of A Betrayal

M. Bonnet, the French Foreign Minister, has sent a representative to Burgos on an important mission. The mission marks the final stage of the tragedy of a historic and cowardly betrayal. When Republican Spain, a friend of France and an important bulwark against anti-French aggression, was challenged by Spanish rebels who were, and are, the creatures of Italy and Germany, France offered her warmest sympathy and held back the assisance which was Spain's due under International Law. This highly moral compromise between ordinary duty and its fulfilment was, of course, effected under direct instructions from London. And it is London which is responsible primarily for France pursuing the spirit of that compromise with increasing thoroughness through all the period of the civil war until non-intervention became avowedly another name for helping intervention by Fascist Powers. And now it finds its logical conclusion in a pathetic and importunate approach to Franco. Much can be said for M. Bonnet's desire to change from a sinking democratic ship to one triumphantly flying the Fascist flag—whether he will receive hospitality is still highly problematic. But what a black chapter the whole thing constitutes for the honour—and even security—of France?

I Cover The Town

By D. F. KARAKA

What surprises me so much is how important news, such as that Tatas were intending to issue more capital, should get so quickly to the share bazaar. It is quite certain that this does not come from Bombay. I wonder whether the news-hounds smell it through Jamshedpur.

* * * *

In a rather mixed "fan-mail," received this week, a letter which comes from Igatpuri, deserves a little attention. My correspondent says: (apropos the article on Barcelona). "Is your spirit gone so low as to forget that the Nationalists are the ones that have been fighting for all what you and men prize. . . Congratulations to Franco, a gentleman every inch." One would have thought that this impassioned hero-worship of one of Hitler's stooges came at least from a Latin from Spain. In reality it is only from one X. A. Pinto of Pinto and sons. Wine and General Merchants. Igatpuri. He adds a postscript in which he says: "Our lives are not safe in the hands of hooligans, who have nothing at stake. This is the case in Spain as well as in India." Why don't you go back to Goa, Mr. Pinto?

* * * *

There is an important and distinguished gentleman, connected with no particular industry nor belonging to any profession, who is just itching to write a letter to the press about me. Well, I am anxiously waiting. I dare say I'll be thrilled to death. But please put your signature to it, so that my children and your children will have something to remember us by.

* * * *

The way some of our young swains exchange in great confidence and with much hush-hush the secrets of the heart, one gets the impression that they are hatching the gunpowder plot.

* * * *

What has happened to the European Progressive Group?

* * * *

If you want to read something quite outstanding you will find it in an article I read the other day in the "Bombay Sentinel" "Colour Bar Among Roman Catholics," by a Black Catholic. It is the first time I have ever read such an indictment against Roman Catholicism. It reads so convincingly that I think the authorities of the Church should look into the matter. Talented scouts of the Vatican should make a note of this "Black Catholic."

* * * *

A passenger of the good ship "Romance" interviewed by a special correspondent, reports an engagement off the coast of Wilderness. Leaning on the mast of the ship, he said: "Our destiny is in the hands of the stars" Right at the moment Venus is very much in the ascendant. And so another bachelor has been sacrificed for a good cause. My best wishes.

* * * *

By the end of the week, I am informed this paper will begin a new series, entitled "Public Opinion." The idea is to try and ascertain public opinion on certain subjects which will appear week after week. One hopes that it will prove interesting. So watch out for Saturday.

* * * *

The Maharajah of Kashmir's luck has definitely changed. After running away with the blue riband of the Indian Turf, and other valuable trophies, he has led back to the paddock several winners. One sees him gleefully jumping across the lawn at the end of each victory, to get to the wicket gate in time to catch the horses return. Anyway, he deserves his bit of luck, as he is one of the few patrons of the Turf, who don't quibble about the price of a good horse. While some others would have bought a horse by the name of "Penny Wise," the Kashmir Chief has gone in straightway for "Pound Foolish." But its a pound well spent, if what I hear about it's English record is correct.

Our European Letter

WHAT NEXT IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA?

Likely Dissolution Of Pacts With Soviet Russia And France

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PRAGUE, (By Air Mail).

In Europe, at the moment of writing, the Spanish issue is in the fore-front of attention. The struggle in Spain is now at a very decisive stage and a turn in Spanish affairs is expected or fitted under conditions to have important and wide repercussions. General Franco's offensive against Barcelona, the citadel of Republican strength, has been continued the last few days with undiminished vigour. Italian sympathy for Franco is proclaimed more loudly than ever and Italian participation on his side, though now more in the form of supply of war materials than men, not kept secret. Badly pressed, deprived of aid from outside in the same way as is enjoyed by Franco, Barcelona still has been putting up a spirited struggle and a rigorous resistance. (Our correspondent wrote this a few days before Barcelona actually fell to Franco's forces.—Ed.). But odds have been getting newly to prove too much, external factors and circumstances especially exerting a heavy weight in the matter. Franco's troops have advanced close to the historic and beautiful Catalonian capital. The front formations of these are already in a position to see distantly the outskirts of Barcelona, even as the defenders of the latter are able to watch the advance guards of Franco closing in on the town. Barcelona is now a much changed town. This month has seen the setting in of a great difference, a difference that has kept on intensifying day after day. Though the Spanish War has been going on long, with Barcelona bearing a heavy share of the burden of it, life here went almost normally, marked by good cheer. A belief in the cause of the struggle, mixed with an enthusiasm that an elemental urge released, went to give a more pronounced note to this. All these have now altered.

On The Eve Of Its Fall

Barcelona is to-day in the pangs of a great agony. Heavily armed massive formations have drawn near to it. From sea and air also it is subjected to attacks. Foreign cruisers have approached the Catalan coast to remove persons of their nationalities. The fall of Barcelona is closely reckoned. Even if this might not mean the immediate end or settlement, it still will count heavily.

The Italian press is gleeful, the German jubliant. They have reasons to be. They also make appreciative references to the policy of Chamberlain. The visit of Del Vayo, the Spanish Foreign Minister, to Paris this week has had no great result. The Paris correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" in the course of a lengthy report, refers to two currents at work in France: "A wide sense of alarm and an official attitude of reticense stated as greatly influenced by Britain's role. In association with the latter, a good deal of prominence is given to an emphasis to Mussolini's repeated assurances of Italian withdrawal from Spain after the full victory of Franco, believed to be put by London in communicating to Paris the conversations of Chamberlain in Rome on the occasion of his last visit there. This is apparently interpreted as involving an accommodating attitude on the part of Chamberlain to the idea of full victory for Franco. In various circles surprise is expressed about this. not about Mussolini's readiness to give or repeat assurances. but to the tendency of Chamberlain to depend on them. These circles somewhat pointedly ask, whether Mussolini has been throwing men, material and money into Spain all this time just to be satisfied by an ideological victory. Would he not, it is wondered, move to employ an additional and greatly valuable position of vantage gained to secure fresh advantages.

Il Duce's Bombast

We have also to remember in this connection Italian aspirations against France and the German trend to show increased support for Italian aspirations in the Mediterranean. Both Italy and Germany, meanwhile, are taking steps to be in a state of increased preparedness. Hitler has just issued an order, according to which, army men in Germany after the period of their regular training, are to join in one of the militia formations so that they will remain still under a centralized direction and have a semi-military training. The replacement of Dr. Schacht by Herr Funk as President of the Reichsbank is widely taken as reflecting the tendency, despite economic tightness, not to check developments and plans which are held important from the military view-point. At the same time, Germany is devoting much care and energy to extending holds in Eastern and South-Eastern Europe. Italy newly has called to active service certain categories of reservists. At a public gathering in Rome two days back Mussolini, referring to the international situation, spoke with good deal of truculance and jeer. He said:—"Were I to read to you the childish prophetic utterances, the calumnious fantasies and the ridiculous hopes of the enemies of fascism, you would laugh so loud, that—in spite of the fact of the Alps staying between us and the rest of the world—many glass

(Continued on Page 10 Col. 4.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

PRAYER FOR PALESTINE.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury asks Christians of England to pray for the Palestine conference during its session. What could be more urgently desirable than an earnest prayer? But prayer for what? His Grace has mentioned the object in general terms which are utterly unobjectionable. But in the context of his Grace's own views and the ill-concealed attitude of the British Government the appeal amounts to a prayer for British Imperialism and Jewish domination. Nothing has happened so far to remove the fear that "right judgment" and "peace and goodwill" are really pretty terms to disguise deliberate and calculated injustice to the Arabs

MANDATORY'S GAME.

Indeed there are reasons definitely to justify that fear. There are already talks of making the Mandate permanent. And while the Grand Mufti has been excluded from the Conference, attempts have been made to destroy the solidarity not only of the people of Palestine but also of the whole Arab world. It is right and honest judgment on the part of the Mandatory that needs praying for. But we seriously doubt if the Archbiship of Canterbury's proposed appeal to the Almighty is meant for that purpose. Incidentally, we note that Mr. M. A. Jinnah has at last taken the trouble of sending a cable pleading with the British Government for justice to the Arabs. Ought one to admire the Muslim leader his trouble or to deplore the casual and indifferent manner with which he has been treating a grave problem?

INTERESTING WARNING.

Said a Paris message the other day:—

The Chamber of Deputies passed without discussion a private motion proclaiming the integrity of the French Empire. The motion solemnly declares "the sovereignty of France is indivisible and cannot be handed over, delegated or divided."

This resolution is, of course, intended primarily and mainly to serve as a stiff warning to Italy, rendered more decisive by the fact of its being unanimous. As such, as a declaration, that is to say, that France will not allow Italy to take an inch of territory, it is welcome enough. But somewhat significant is also the fact that the Deputies of the French Chamber proclaimed the sovereignty of France over the "French Empire" and the "integrity" of the latter unconditionally. Have the Socialists—and communists—of France too developed Empire patriotism?

PRACTICAL INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

A deputation headed by Dr. M. Venkatrao, President of the Association of Indian Industries, Bombay, having represented to Sir Phiroz Khan Noon, High Commissioner for India in London, that more Indian youths should be sent abroad for advanced practical industrial training, the latter readily promised help in getting Indians admitted into various factories in England and on the Continent. Promises like this, we believe, have often been made before but somehow they have not led to satisfactory results, nor will the difficulties be solved by the mere suggestion of the High Commissioner that Indian youths should be sent out to more countries than one, as is done in Japan. The analogy is not very helpful. The Japanese Government is national and independent and devotes itself first and foremost to Japanese industries. But the Government of India is neither independent nor national nor does it safeguard Indian industries when in conflict with those of Britain. If the Government of India were earnest, it could have easily imposed upon countries and concerns trading with India the condition of giving adequate facilities to Indians for industrial training in factories.

LEAGUE AND INDIA.

Indian apologists of the League of Nations sought to make clever speeches in the Central Assembly against the proposal that India should withdraw from Geneva. But they either missed unconsciously or ignored the main issues. The League of Nation has failed and failed ignobly. It has betrayed the very objects which it was established to defend and foster. It is now no place for any country except the great Powers which want to use it for their own game of power politics. Nothing in the history of international institution has proved a greater farce and, for the weak nations, a more fatal illusion. It is worse for India for the very simple and sufficient reason that what is represented at Geneva is not India but her slavery. Membership of the League is not a privilege but a challenge to her self-respect—an intolerable humiliation. As to the argument of material advantages, Sir Raza Ali, as a matter of fact, himself suggests the answer. He cited his experience in South Africa to prove the desirability of international contacts. We agree that international contacts are necessary—indeed the Congress is already working in that direction. But the very experiences on which Sir Raza Ali relied should have taught him precisely the reverse lesson, namely, that India can get no relief from the League in respect of anything whatsoever

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

It doesn't require much effort to grumble.

Lots of money that men marry is counterfeit.

A busy man has no time for those who make a specialty of killing time

A matrimonial yoke can be built for two at a cost of two rupees.

People waste a lot of time trying to obtain things they have no use for.

Other people may have good taste, but, of course, yours is a shade better.

WITHOUT COMMENT.

". . . . President Roosevelt's alleged pronouncement and long silence before denying the report has nonplussed official circles. The prepaganda machines attempt to mobilise public support for Italy's claims has disappeared from papers. . . . . ."

Rome Message.

* * * *

In reply to questions the Prime Minister of Bombay is reported to have declared in the Assembly that "Government had decided that untouchability must go".

Then what would become of Doctor Ambedkar?

* * * *

Sir Raza Ali has at last reappeared on the stage of Indian politics—after many a tantalising glimpse from the wings. We welcome him heartily.

And we are relieved to find him publicly declaring his fundamental differences with the Congress Party. It was about time that he did so.

* * * *

One of his fundamental differences is that in connection with the League of Nations "the Congress Party does not care for world opinion".

Sir Raza Ali's accusation is right. It is certainly a understatement of a fact that the Congress Party does not care for opinion which the world is led to form of this country through the "India" that is represented at Geneva.

And we do appreciate Sir Raza Ali's "fundamental difference" in this matter.

* * * *

Sir Raza Ali would not let India withdraw from the League of Nations because "one could not afford to cut one's nose to spite one's face".

We again appreciate Sir Raza Ali's auto-aesthetic sentiments. But the membership of the League of Nations is most certainly not the nose of India or the nation.

* * * *

Sir Raza Ali's "two years in South Africa had made him realise the value of international contacts. . . ."

In two years Sir Raza realised the value of the Government of India's India being a member of the League of Nations. Had his sojourn in South Africa been extended he would have quite probably "realised the value of international contacts" through Zetland representing India at Imperial, World Economic and Disarmament Conferences, etc., etc.

Or perhaps he already does.

* * * *

India, concluded Sir Raza Ali, could not afford to live like the "frog in the well."

She must, on the other hand, frog-march about to the orders of the Government of India and Whitehall! More power to the legs of our Raza Alis! !

* * * *

Mr. Spence, "India's spokesman," urged that membership of the League was of value because of its useful technical and humanitarian activities.

As experienced by aggressor-ridden bomb-stricken member States like Abyssinia, Spain and China.

* * * *

"Poona, Feb. 3.

Nine Hindu Mahasabha volunteers under the leadership of Mr. G. G. Paranjpe of Karhad left for Hyderabad to-day to offer Satyagraha in the cause of Hindu Civil Liberties".—A. P.

The Hindu Mahasabha couldn't serve the Hyderabad administration better.

By the way, what is "Hindu Civil Liberties"?

* * * *

"The Muslim League wanted Britain to go out of Palestine".—Sir Md. Yamin Khan.

And, of course, it is effectively forcing Britain to do so through (a) a telegraphic "appeal" to "His Majesty's Government and (b) concentrated war on the Indian National Congress.

* * * *

The Archbishop of Canterbury calls for prayers for the Palestine Conference during its session.

Calling for grace at the Palestine meal would be more apt.

* * * *

He: "What was really the reason for their divorce?"

She: "Their marriage."

Fascist Challenge To Democracy

No Withdrawal Of Italian Volunteers Till Franco's Victory Is Complete

ROME, Feb. 5.

The Fascist Grand Council which met at 9 p. m. last night dispersed at 11-50 p. m.

A communique issued at 2 a. m. states that the Italian volunteers will not leave Spain until after General Franco's victory is complete.

Satisfaction is expressed at Herr Hitler's recent declaration of solidarity with Italy.—Reuter.

BERARD'S DISPATCH IN Fr. PRESS

PARIS, February 4.

The Press attaches considerable importance to M. Berard's dispatch to Burgos:

Left-wing papers are hostile to it alleging that M. Bonnet has decided on the trip without the approval of the Cabinet.

Right-wing papers approve of the move.

According to the "Petit Parisien", the main objects of M. Berard's visit, apart from a discussion of the Refugee problem are firstly, to ascertain the terms on which General Franco will receive and accept a French envoy and whether he will insist on a "de jure" recognition of his Government.

Secondly, to ask whether Gen. Franco is prepared to make a public declaration of neutrality in the event of war, in which France is involved.

Thirdly, to seek a renewal of General Franco's previous affirmations concerning the integrity of Spanish territory.—Reuter.

SPANISH GOVT TO ABANDON FIGUERAS?

Rebels Make Steady Advance

PERPIGNAN Feb. 4.

As a consequence of the fall of Gerona and heavy air-raids on Figueras the Spanish Government is withdrawing from Figueras according to a report reaching here.

It is not known whether it will go immediately to the Valencia-Madrid zone or remain for a few days near the Catalan coast until compelled to depart.

At the recent rate of the Nationalists' advance Figueras would fall in about three days.

Government departments last night were still carrying on in deep candle-lit dungeons in the old castle of Figueras, but in view of the repeated air-raids, it is a place foreign diplomatic representatives no longer care to visit. The flow of refugees across the French Frontier is steadily growing in volume. Already nearly 70,000 have passed. The French and Spanish authorities have the situation well in hand. There is no longer the confusion of the first few days. The possibility of a great tragedy is looming up, however, in connection with the Republican army whose six army corps are being driven against the mountain barrier of the Franco-Spanish frontier. In the last stages, they will be driven in three main streams at the mercy of the enemy's bombers. The Republican fleet is standing by, but the most it can do is to attempt to transport senior officers and technicians to the Valencia-Madrid zone.—Reuter.

Republican Militiamen For Nationalist Spain

PARIS, February 4.

Twelve hundred Republican militiamen arrived at Bayonne from Catalonia, according to a Bayonne telegram.

All expressed a desire to return to Nationalist Spain, where they will be sent.—Reuter

ITALIAN DIVISION OCCUPIES GERONA?

The claim that the Italian Littorio Division occupied Gerona is made in a telegram from the Italian General Gambata to Signor *Mussolini stating "At 1-30 p.m on* December 24 the Littorio Division smashed the enemy's front at Seros. Today at the same hour *the Littorio Division occupied Ge*rona.

"The democracies must get into their heads they have got to con*fer territories and recognise cer*tain rights", says "Relazioni Internazionali" commenting on Italan National aspirations.

Referring to Herr Hitler's statement that Germany will be on Italy's side in the event of war the paper adds "Italy will fight on till Germany has a place under the African Sun. The near future will show how Italian and German problems are to be settled. Pacts between nations must be altered either in peace or by war."—Reuter.

Lorries Carrying Pictures Bombed

PARIS, Feb. 5.

Lorries carrying pictures belonging to the art collection which the Republicans are sending to Geneva are reported to have been bombed by Nationalists on road from Figueras to the Frontier.

It is not known whether they were damaged.

A telegram of protest has been sent to the Duke of Alba asking him to intervene with his Government to prevent any repetition.—Reuter.

Gen. Bitossi Wounded

ROME, Feb. 5.

It is announced that General Bitossi, commanding "Litorio" Division was wounded in the battle at Gerona.—Reuter

PRESIDENT AZANA COMING TO PARIS

PARIS, Feb. 5.

The Prefecture of Perpignan announces that Dr. Negrin and his ministers left Figueras this morning by air for Madrid. President Azana is coming to Perpignan 'en route' to Paris.

President Azana was preceded by the members of his household and others attached to the Ministries, who crossed the Frontier this morning by car and to which altogether 300 passports were delivered.

As the result of the nationalist's rapid advance, troops on the Frontier are being strongly reinforced. Anti-aircraft defence has been strengthened, and machinegun units and a battery of light field guns posted on the high ground round Leperthus.

According to an unconfirmed rumour in Perpignan, Figueras has been captured.—Reuter

Lorryloads Of Food For Spanish Refugees

PERPIGNAN, Feb. 5.

Earl Antrim and Captain Lennox-Boyed who left London last week with seven lorryloads of food and medical supplies from the National Joint Committee for Spanish Relief crossed the Frontier yesterday afternoon and delivered the stores at Figueras. They afterwards entrained at Perpignan for London.—Reuter.

BHAVNAGAR NOTES

(From Our Correspondent)

BHAVNAGAR, Feb. 1.

It is definitely understood that this time about 250 volunteers are ready to go to Rajkot, and as soon as an urgent call comes they will start for Rajkot.

MUNICIPAL REFORMS

The state postpones the regular City Municipal election as the state desire to introduce a new constitution for the city municipality. For this purpose a committee to draft the constitution on the lines of local boards will soon be announced by the state. The committee will consist of 2 state officers and three members of the State People Conference.

PRAJA PARISHAD

Brisk enrolling of the members of the reception committee and of the delegates is going on. *There will be a public meeting on* Saturday for this purpose. Workers have already left for various Mahals to enlist the sympathy of *the villagers for the next session* of the Praja Parishad which is likely to be held at the end of March. If Rajkot fight prolongs for a longer time, the session may be postponed for some time more.

Benito: Don't say a word; otherwise I might have to intervene.

(Courtesy: "Le Populairs," Paris).

PELTED WITH ROTTEN EGGS

Italian Officers' Reception In Panama

PANAMA, Feb. 5.

Admiral Somiglio and other officers of the Italian cruisers "Savoia" and "Ducadeaosta" were pelted with rotten eggs as they passed through Panama City this morning to return from an official visit to President Arosemena. One assailant has been arrested.

Police are taking special precautions in connection with the officers' reception to-night. The city is plastered with posters saying "Down with Mussolini and long live Roosevelt."

'AXE' IN I. L. O OFFICE'

Economy Campaign Affects Fifty Incumbents

GENEVA, Feb. 4.

Fifty officials of the International Labour Office will lose their jobs as a result of economy cuts, approved at a private session of the Administrative Council.

The Council decided to save 800,000 francs yearly in salaries involving suppression of 30 first class and 20 second class posts.—Reuter.

PROTECTION FOR IMMIGRANTS

Jamaica Indians Present Address To Tyson

KINGSTON, Feb. 4.

Disappointment with the Indians' working and living conditions was expressed by Mr. J. D. Tyson when leaving Jamaica for other parts of West Indies.

The East Indian National Union presented Mr. Tyson with an address asking for free homeward passages for all destitute and disabled Indians, grant of lands to immigrants, who fulfilled indenture obligations and who continued residence without claiming a proportion of the passage money to which they were entitled in respect of their return to India; and a money grant in lieu of land grant.

The address also requested the appointment of an officer with powers of the defunct office of the protector of immigrants.

Mr. Tyson, replying to the Address hoped to prepare the way for something being done. He wholeheartedly sympathised with the request for a protector.

As regards repatriation, those who were poor would find great hardship if they returned to India. It was better if they could make a living in Jamaica.—Reuter.

U. S. AND THE ANTARTIC

HOBART (Tasmania), Feb. 4.

The American explorer Lincoln Ellsworth arrived here from an expedition to the South Polar regions

He claimed 430,000 square miles of the Antarctic for the United States.—Reuter

WELL-KNOWN ARABS ARRESTED

JERUSALEM, Feb. 5.

A number of well-known Arabs were arrested by troops at Kafrkanna, including the President and members of the so-called *'Rebel Court."*

Troops operating in Samaria *took into custody a gang leader* disguised as a veiled woman.—*Reuter.*

Neville Chamberlain, a Portrait Study.

(Courtesy: "Nebolspatter," Zurich)

Whole Family Wiped Out

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Firemen fought their way to the top floor of a blazing two-storied house in Pennyfields in Limehouse and found a young married couple and their five-year-old daughter and a six-months-old baby boy huddled together near a window.

All were dead except the baby, who, however, succumbed shortly after admission into hospital.

Neighbours, who saw the mother near the window with the baby clutched to her breast and heard her cry for help, were powerless, to help.

The baby was found unconscious and shielded by the mother's body.—Reuter.

"NO FAULT OF NAZI GOVT.!"

New Leader On Standard Of Life In Austria

VIENNA, Feb. 5.

"I must admit that the standard of life in Austria has not improved since the Anschluss, and a greater number of people is grumbling against the Government," said Herr Buercke, Vienna's new Nazi Party leader speaking at a big Nazi demonstration.

He added that the bad standard of living in Germany was not the fault of the Nazi Government but of the democratic states threatening Germany with war.

We are able to supply millions of unemployed with work in Austria, but it is not our fault that they have to produce arms instead of useful goods.—Reuter.

Decrees To Implement Reynaud's Scheme

PARIS, Feb. 5.

Five decrees have been issued to implement M. Reynaud's scheme of speeding up French production.

Three are designed to encourage Industrial and Commercial establishments to improve their plant, the fourth aims at reducing the charges of companies which reorganise and the fifth tightens control over companies.—Reuter.

Cold Havoc In South Holland

AMSTERDAM, February 4.

Cold weather has caused damage estimated at over *two-million sterling in the early vege*tables in the Province of South *Holland, which is known as* "Europe's kitchen garden".—Reu*ter.*

State Of Affairs In China

Japan Does Not Share View Of France, Britain And U. S. A.

TOKYO, Feb. 5.

The draft of the Japanese Government's reply to the recent protests by Britain, France and the United States against Japan's policy in China is shortly to be submitted to the Cabinet.

Political observers believe that the reply will declare that Japan does not share the views of the three countries regarding the state of affairs in China and that an international conference would not contribute to a solution of the problem.—Reuter.

Reorganisation Of Chinese Maritime Customs

TOKYO, Feb. 5.

Seventy Japanese will be engaged as Customs Officers as a result of the reorganisation of the Chinese Maritime Customs at Shanghai, stated a Foreign Office spokesman in the House of Representatives.—Reuter.

Japan's Reciprocal Foreign Treaties

TOKYO, Feb. 5.

A Foreign Office spokesman announced to-day that negotiations were proceeding for reciprocal foreign trade arrangements with Germany, France, Finland, Venezuela, Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay.

He added that similar agreements had already been concluded with Turkey, Italy, Poland and Australia. The spokesman said that the new agreements were being drafted with a view to strengthening the plan to mobilise essential commodities.—Reuter.

BAN ON POLITICAL JESTERS

Dr. Goebbels' War On "Good-for-Nothings"

BERLIN Feb. 5.

A war on political jokes and those who applaude them is declared by Dr. Goebbels in an article in the "Voelkischer Beobachter" following yesterday's announcement that measures have been taken against five of Berlin's most popular cabaret artistes.

Dr. Goebbels declared: "We shall put an end to this. We have no intention of allowing intellectual good-for-nothings to make insane remarks about our State and public institutions."

Dr. Goebbels adds that these measures have become necessary because danger has arisen that the Nazis, annoyed by jests, would resort to self-defence. Dr. Goebbels expects that "democratic Governments in Western Europe will shed tears about the lack of freedom of public opinion in Germany" But says: What does freedom of public opinion matter?"—

REICHSBANK PURGE

BERLIN, February 5.

In addition to the two directors already mentioned, Herr Wilhelm Vocke has been relieved of his Directorate on the Reichsbank of which he had been a member for 30 years and was one of the founders of the Bank of International Settlements.—Reuter.

ROOSEVELT'S DENIAL RIDICULED

German Paper's Comments

BERLIN, Feb. 5.

The newspaper "Nachtaus Gabe" commenting on President Roosevelt's denial that he said that the American frontiers were now in France declares: "President Roosevelt's statement is not a denial at all and is only intended to throw dust in the eyes of the American people. His statement confirms his 'incitement policy'.

President Roosevelt's attacks are a distortion of facts and a support of the lying campaign, because Germany and Italy have not concluded a military aggressive alliance. The independence of the people is not endangered by authoritarian states, but by the claims to power of international Jews.

*President Roosevelt is only tem*porarily retreating. He will *certainly not deviate from his* line of policy or drop any of *his* intentions". An official statement ridicules the President's *denial and states that the affair* brings to mind the "mysterious speaker at White House" during the presidency of Mr. Coolidge.—*Reuter.*

Dr. Gilder On Educative Value Of Museums

Bust Of Late Mr. Jamnadas Lalubhai Opened: Tributes To Trustees

On Saturday evening, in the presence of a large and distinguishing gathering, the staff of the College and the K. E. M. Hospital, the bust of the late Jamnadas Lalubhai to whose charity the Museum Hall of the Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College, Parel, Bombay, owes its existence, was unveiled, in the College premises, by Hon. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Public Health, Bombay.

In welcoming the Minister, Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta of the College and the K. E. M. Hospital, outlined the history of the Museum. He mentioned that the late Mr. Jamnadas Lalubhai was one of those philanthropic merchants of Bombay whose charities were responsible, in no small measure, for the civic progress and cultural advancement of the city. In 1929 the Dean came to know that the Trustees of the estate of the late Lalubhai were considering proposals for the utilisation of the balance of the estate still left on their hands. He took an opportunity of seeing the Trustees with a view to securing a donation either for the College or Hospital and interviewed the trustees, Mr. Maganlal Hargowandas and Mr. Jamietram Jiwanram, who warmly took up the idea of helping these institutions if suitable proposals could be submitted for their acceptance.

Five alternative proposals were submitted to the Trustees. In July 1929, Dr. Mehta was informed that the Trustees had donated Rs. 1,02,400 in Government paper to the Municipality, for erecting a Hall for a Museum to be attached to the G. S. Medical College, to be named after the late Mr. Jamnadas Lalubhai, subject to the Municipality agreeing to maintain the proposed Museum and building. Plans and estimates were valued at Rs. 1,06,770. Owing to the insufficiency of the amount Dr. Jivraj Mehta again approached the Trustees, and the donation was raised to Rs. 1,10,000. Dr. Mehta then expressed his deep gratitude to them.

DONATION FROM WADIA CHARITY.

The Dean added that he was able to receive a donation of Rs. 25,000, from the Trustees of the N. M. Wadia Charities for deep X-Ray apparatus, and other alternative proposals, by the generosity of the Municipal Corporation and the Governor's Hospital Funds had been amply met. This would provide 106 extra beds in the Hospital Extension Scheme, costing Rs. 15,00,000, provide radium and other necessary equipment and suitable quarters for the staff. The Corporation had very generously approved of starting a Research Endowment Fund for the College by agreeing to credit to that Fund the subsidy it received annually from the C. P. Government, for reserving five seats every year in the College for the C. P. and Berar students. Since it was in the initial stage it was badly in need of help from the philanthropic citizens. On account of students from the Indian States being admitted to the Grant Medical College, large subsidies had been lately received by the Government of Bombay. The subsidy was suggested by the Dean to be utilised to form the nucleus of a Research Fund at the College, Dr. Mehta then referred to the importance of the Museum in educating the public in point of education.

Dr. Gilder while congratulating the Trustees for their generous help, unveiled the bust of late Jamnadas. He thanked the Bombay Municipal Corporation for providing medical relief. The Minister then referred to the importance of Museum. He said the Museums were particularly important in imparting visual education, and explained how he was much impressed at Baroda where the cultural education was being imparted through Museums and libraries, and advised such examples to be followed everywhere.

Lastly he paid tribute to the Curator of the Museum and the Dean of the College for providing these amenities to the city.

UPROAR AT ELECTION MEETING AT CHOWPATTY

Sequel To Strictures Against Congress And Refusal To Withdraw Them

BOMBAY, Sunday.

A meeting convened under the auspices of the Hindu Election Board at Chowpatty in connection with the ensuing Municipal elections ended in a fiasco, this evening, following an incident when one of the speakers who was addressing the audience was interrupted.

There was a pandemonium when Mr. Kantilal Maganlal Sharma who was in the audience took exception to certain remarks by the speaker who was criticising the Congress.

Mr. Sharma demanded the withdrawal of the aspersions, and on the speaker refusing to comply, there was endless confusion throughout.

Some members of the audience who were armed with lathis pounced upon Mr. Kantilal and assaulted him. There was a hue and cry, and the Police immediately arrived on the spot and restored quiet.

The meeting, however, could not be proceeded with owing to the possibility of further breeze and unpleasantness.

Mr. Kantilal who received some injuries was removed to hospital in an ambulance.

Prior to the meeting a procession of Hindus including members of religious sects and Arya-Samajists started from Bhuleshwar and after passing through Pydhonie, Kalbadevi Road, Vithalwadi, Prarthana Samaj and Sandhurst Road terminated at Chowpatty.

Frontier Delegates For Tripuri

PESHAWAR, Feb. 4.

The following four Congress delegates, who could not participate in the Congress Presidential election, have been returned from the Mardan district: Mr. Rahmatullah Khan, Mr. Gharibullah Khan, Mr. Arifullah Khan and Khan Sultan Mohammad Khan. Their return marks the completion of the full quota of 53 delegates from the Frontier Province to the ensuing session of the Indian National Congress.—United Press.

The House of Commons was closed to the public on Sunday, as a precautionary measure, following yesterday's bomb explosions.

World Achievement.

Calculating Machines

Most calculating machines are innocent looking instruments, giving little or no indication of the extremely complicated machinery inside, and certainly not a trace of the ingenuity of the brain which thought them into being. The increasing need for speed in business has made machines of this kind a sheer necessity.

Even the cash register which records the total number of transactions and totals the amount of money taken is a wonderful piece of mechanism, but it is simplicity itself compared with elaborate machines (many of them electrically driven) which deal with far more difficult and much bigger sums.

One well-known multiplicator comprises a handle for working the machine, and a button for setting it for addition, subtraction, multiplication, or division. The firm of Burroughs, manufacturers of Adding Machines, has a wonderfully compact calculating machine which does all the four operations of adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing; and another which is an automatic ledger-posting machine.

Possibly the most wonderful of all machines of this kind is the elaborate and mysterious Mallock's Calculator, the invention of R. R. M. Mallock, M. A. It is the most amazing machine of its kind in the world, dealing with almost any mathematical operation, not only the simple additions and so on, but solving as many as ten equations with ten unknowns, and doing them all at one moment. In appearance the machine is like a counter with rows of buttons. In cupboards below are electrical transformers and compensators and an intricate wiring arrangement which is enough to drive an electrician to despair. Even square roots are extracted by this electric brain.

Left Bloc Conference

Invitations To Ranga And Aney

(From Our Correspondent).
NEW DELHI, Feb. 5

Sjt. Subhas C. Bose's statement about his determination to win Mahatma Gandhi's confidence has caused immense satisfaction in the Congress Assembly Party circles. It is felt that the Congress President is right in avoiding a split in the Congress especially when Federation is quite far off in that the instrument of accession has been circulated only now and the Princes' replies and examination thereof will see the current year out, before any official approach is made to the Congress or other British Indian parties for settlement on the federal issue.

It appears invitations to left Congress bloc meeting, summoned on February 7 at Sarat Bose's residence at 1 Woodburn Park Calcutta, have been extended by Lala Shankerlal Delhi, a Congress Worker, who is the managing director of the Tropical Insurance Company. The invitation suggests that the Conference of the Left Bloc and progressive elements in the Congress is being held with a view to evolve a clear-cut programme. The invitees have been asked to inform Mr Satyarajan Bakshi, Editor "Advance" about their arrival in Calcutta.

It has been added that the Conference may last for two days.

From the Central Assembly, it appears, Prof. Ranga and Mr. M. S. Aney have been invited to the Conference. Lobby reports indicate Mr. Aney will attend while Mr. Ranga, being in the midst of his speech over the Public Accounts Committee discussion cannot leave before the evening of Feb. 6.

CONVICTION SET ASIDE IN APPEAL

(From Our Correspondent)
THANA, Feb 3

Holding that the facts as appeared in evidence revealed no foundation at all for a charge of a criminal offence and that they made out a "bona-fide" dispute of a civil nature between a body of disciples and the accused, Mr. M. A. Bhave, Sessions Judge, Thana, allowed recently the appeal and acquitted one Raghunath Tatya of Bhandup who was convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 15 and rigorous imprisonment of 3 months with a fine of Rs. 60, on the charges of wrongful restraint and criminal breach of trust respectively, by the Kurla First class Magistrate Mr. R. K. Raje, on a complaint lodged by Mr. S. K. Kurlekar, who described himself as the Honorary Secretary of the Board of trustees set up for the management of "Shri Vishnu Chaitanya Ganpat Maharaj Math" of Bhandup.

FACTS OF THE CASE.

The facts would appear to be that one Ganpat Maharaj originally a resident of Chinchpokli, settled at Bhandup, gatnered around him numerous disciples from the Parsi, Hindu, Christian and other communities, built a temple and residential quarters at Bhandup and became known as "Vishnu Chaitanya Ganpat Maharaj." On the death of the Maharaj in 1935, his disciples met and formed a board of seven trustees including the accused Raghunath, for the management of the "Math" property. The accused, who was entrusted with the management on a monthly salary, was served by the other trustees with a notice asking him to vacate, as the Board felt he was not a fit person in view of his bad management. Finding the accused recalcitrant, a complaint for the offences stated above was filed against him, resulting in his acquittal in appeal.

Mr. P. V. Patil, Pleader appeared for the appellant while Mr. A. V. Chitre Assistant Public Prosecutor, Thana represented the Crown.

PROVE SOLIDARITY OF MUSLIMS BEHIND LEAGUE

Jinnah's Appeal To Voters On Eve Of Municipal Elections

In an appeal addressed to the city Muslim voters by Mr. M. A. Jinnah, on the eve of the Municipal elections, he points out that the amended Municipal Act which was recently passed by the Congress Government is calculated to prejudice the Muslim representation in the Bombay Corporation It was passed in the teeth of the opposition of the Musalmans who felt that the amendments introduced in the Act were intended to reduce their representation considerably. Nevertheless the Bombay Provincial Muslim League decided to contest the elections in the Bombay Corporation and has put forward its candidates.

The candidates were selected by a committee specially appointed for the purpose, and to do everything necessary to enable them to contest the elections successfully. This is the first time that the League, as a party, has put forward its candidates with a definite policy and programme. In view of the small proportion of the voting strength which the Musalmans enjoy in different wards, the Muslim League candidates can succeed only if they are supported solidly by the Musalman voters.

"In these circumstances I appeal to every Musalman to support and vote for the Muslim League candidates only and thereby establish and prove once more the solidarity and unity of the Musalmans behind the All-India Muslim League." The success of the Muslim League candidates also has indirectly a political significance which will give a lead in matters and issues far more vital which are facing us not only in this Province but throughout the country. The success of the Muslim League at the municipal polling booths will further prove its strength and the manner in which it is forging ahead. I, therefore, trust that this appeal of mine to the Musalmans of Bombay will not fail.

WORK OF CONGRESS MINISTERS

Tribute By Archbishop Of Bombay

To meet the Hon. C. J. Verkey, Minister of Education, Madras, a tea party was given at the Eros Theatre Restaurant on Sunday evening when the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Archbishop of Bombay, the Hon. Mr. Latthe, the Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, the Hon. Dr. Gilder, the Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, the Hon. Mr. Mavlankar, the Hon. Mr. M. Pakvasa, Mr. S. A. Brelvi and a large number of prominent Indian Christian ladies and gentlemen were present. The Archbishop of Bombay congratulated the Hon. Mr. Verkey on his appointment as Minister and also congratulated the Congress on securing an able Indian Christian as a member of the Madras cabinet. His Grace paid a handsome tribute to the work done by Congress Ministers all over the country and said that Indian Christians were not less loyal admirers of the Bombay Premier than any others. Mr. Soares referred to the services rendered by Mr. Verkey to Indian Christians and said that as Education Minister he held the most responsible portfolio the responsibilities of which, being a distinguished educationist, he would discharge with success. Mr. Verkey replying appealed to his hosts to remember that while they were justly proud to be Christians they should also be equally proud of being Indians and that their interests would best be safeguarded by identifying themselves with the Congress and winning its goodwill.

TRIBUTE TO INDIA'S ANCIENT ARTS

Minister Patil Opens College Of Music

BOMBAY, Sunday.

"It is through art that one can express what is good, noble and beautiful, it is through art that we understand the feeling, emotion, and thought of each other. Art depicts the mind and heart of a person so richly as nothing else does. It knows no distinctions of caste, creed and colour."

With this note, the Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil declared the National College of Music open, at the Port Trust Sport Club, Thackersey House, Ballard Estate, on Sunday afternoon.

DIVINE RAGAS.

Mrs. Atiya Begum according a warm and intense welcome, observed that the object of the institution was to contribute to the regeneration of India by bringing back ancient Indian art music and culture to their pristine glory. The refined music of ancient India consisted of divine "ragas" noted for their charming melody and it was from the Indus Valley that our highly developed dramatic art was carried to Greece.

Engrossed in political activity for years, India had neglected her glorious divine music and art, which ultimately faded and died in the past.

She concluded "It will be our earnest endeavour to dig out our divine music and art from the dead debris of the past and resuscitate them in the light of modern requirements. If India is alive, her high art and culture will never die."

MUSIC AND DANCING.

The Hon. Mr. Patel congratulated Atiya Begum and others, who founded the College and observed that at a time, when the nations of the West were in a semi-civilised condition, India reached the zenith of development of her art and culture. Unfortunately due to political disorders, Indian art decayed and passed to persons, who knew nothing of the philosophy of national life. The result was that the art of singing and dancing came to be held up to contempt. It was not the fault of art but the weakness of those who handled it.

With the political regeneration, artists began to direct their attention to put back the Indian art on a high pedastal. Udaya Shanker, Auzurie and others rendered valuable service to the Indian art. He hoped that the establishment of the Music College would give a fillip to the development of Indian art. He gave an assurance that the Government would do what was possible by way of helping the institution.

Allwyn Steel Equipment Company, Ld.

Readers attention is drawn in our to-day's issue to the advertisement of Messrs. Allwyn Steel Equipment Co., Ltd., manufacturers in steel goods such as safes, cabinets, almirahs, hospital and home equipments and furnitures. It goes no less to the credit of this company that a factory that was started some eight years back from a very meagre beginning has developed into a gigantic concern that has stood the test of time, pushed itself through in the forefront against keen competition of well-established foreign concerns, and has been able to maintain its own standard. The genuineness of their quality goods can be easily seen from the encouragement and patronage that they received from big banking concerns, large industrial and commercial firms, Government contracters, first-class Indian States, hospitals, insurance companies and cinema theatres all over the country.

It will not be too much to hope that all those who require steel products and furniture for their office or home equipment will consult with considerable advantage with this purely Indian concern.

ENRICHING "LANGUAGE OF GODS"

Tributes To Pandita Kshama Row, Author Of "Shanker Jivan-Akhyanam"

The Publication Ceremony of Shanker-Jivan-Akhyanam, a biography in Sanskrit by Pandita Kshama Row, was performed at the residence of Dr. R. Row on Sunday evening, when Sjt. Narsinha Chintaman Kelkar presided and a large gathering of Sanskrit Pundits and scholars attended. Among those present were also several European admirers of the Pundita's intellectual capacities. Miss Leela Row, the international tennis star played the role of the hostess.

The book which is a masterpiece in Sanskrit deals with the life of Pandita Kshama's father, the late S. B. Pandit who rose from humble beginnings to the position of an erudite scholar of Sanskrit.

Speeches eulogising the merits of the Pundita's work were made both in English and Sanskrit. Adulation were paid to the author's contribution to the Sanskrit language which is also known as "the language of the gods".

Sjt. Kelkar said that the biographer had done great justice to the literary talents of her father and requested her to render the same work into English for the benefit of those who could not aspire to study and understand Sanskrit.

The function terminated after a vote of thanks and personal tributes were paid to the Pundita by distinguished authors like the Rev. Fr. Heras and others.

Hindu Sabha Demands Return Of Exiled Patriots

NEW DELHI, Feb. 4.

The Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha which met here to-day adopted several resolutions, condemning the Congress for its suggestion to invite non-Indian Jews for settling in India and urging the release of political prisoners and the recall of exiles like Messrs. Chattopadhyaya, Barrister Rand, Rash Behari Bose, Hardayal, Raja Mahendra Pratap and others.

"DON'T JOIN CONGRESS."

The resolutions also appreciated the efforts of the Hindu Princes to eradicate untouchability in their States and exhorted the Hindus not to join the Congress but become members of the Hindu Mahasabha instead, as the latter was the "only national organisation in the country." The resolutions also declared that the Hindus formed a nation in Hindusthan and further urged the modernisation of the army in Nepal.

DELHI RIOTS CONDEMNED.

The meeting also constituted a Parliamentary Board with the following members: Mr. V. D. Savarkar, Bhai Parmanand, Raja Sir Gokalchand Narang, Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, Mr. Padamraj Jain and Mr. B. Banerjee as convenor.

The Committee condemned the riots on the "Hyderabad Day" in Delhi, Bareilly and other places and urged the Provincial Sabhas to enquire about the working of the Provincial Governments, with special reference to Hindus and further appointed a committee to consider the constitution of Trusts. —United Press.

Indiscipline In Educational Institutions Deplored

(From Our Correspondent)
HYDERABAD (Dn.) Feb. 3.

"Absence of discipline in educational institutions all over India is the grave symptom of disease, which threatens to paralyse our people."

Observed Nawab Mehdi Yar Jung Bahadur, Member, Finance and Education, and Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University, presiding over the All Hyderabad Teachers' Conference held to-day.

The Conference was attended about 500 delegates.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee dealt with a few aspects of education and said that the all educational reforms is the proper training of teachers.

Opposing introduction of compulsory primary education in the State on account of its cost he said it would be more practical for the present to see how far "we could advance towards the goal of General primary education on voluntary basis before resorting to compulsion" and the Nawab dismissed the idea that primary education could be made self-supporting.

HYDERABAD SATYAGRAHI COMING TO BOMBAY

Mr. Chandkeren Sarada From Ajmer

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The second dictator of Hyderabad Satyagraha Kunwer Chandkeren Sarada Advocate from Ajmer is proceeding to Hyderabad via Sholapur. Kunwer Chandkeren Sarada will arrive at Bombay on Tuesday 7th Feb. A public reception will be given to him at the Central Station at 8 a. m. on 7th Feb. Kunwer Chandkeren will address a public meeting at same evening on Chowpatee under the presidentship of Barrister Saverker. Other well-known leaders of Arya-Samaj will speak at this meeting.

Kunwer Chandkeren will depart to Sholapur same night by Madras mail. The batch of 20 students of Kangdi Gurukul also will accofpany Kunwer Chandkeren to offer Satyagrah at Hyderabad.

All the lovers of Hinduism are requested to send their share in Hyderabad Satyagraha fund as early as possible to Secretary, Sholapur.

NAGPUR SATYAGRAHIS FOR HYDERABAD

Batch Of 22 Led By Dr. Paranjpye

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, Feb. 5

Rousing reception at Nagpur Station was accorded to 22 volunteers and Dr. Paranjpe and Singapurbar who are leading the first batch to Hyderabad for offering resistance to the Nizam Government. About 500 people were present prominent among them were Messrs Kelkar, Chitnis and Deshmukh.

Dr. Paranjpe said that going to Hyderabad was not for offering satyagraha but resistance by every possible way. He exhorted people to enroll themselves as Volunteers and set the flag of Hinduism flying in Nizam's Dominions. About a dozen ladies were present applied 'Kunkum' to the forheads of the volunteers The batch left by the Bombay mail. It will break journey at Akola and other places for propaganda and reach Hyderabad within a week.

SATYAGRAHA IN HYDERABAD STATE

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Feb. 4.

While the Hyderabad State Congress has suspended its campaign of Satyagraha movement on the advice of Mahtama Gandhi, a regular import of Satyagrahis connected with the Aryan Congress and the Hindu Mahasabha is continued unabated. There is not a single day which passes without an arrest. Mahathma Narayan Swami, first Aryan Congress Dictator, who came to Hyderabad unnoticed was arrested on the 31st January and let off at Sholapur by the State Police.

It is believed that Sir Akber will do his best to ease the existing situation. He is also expected to deliver a speech on the floor of the Hyderabad Legislative Council on the 7th instant when he would lay bare the policy of the Government.

It may be remembered that the State Government had set at liberty few British Indian politicals lodged in the State Jails at the same time denying a general amnesty to State prisoners. Senapati Bapat of Mukhi fame was among those who was thus released.

A SHORT STORY

NO VOTE

BY RICHARD HILL WILKINSON.

"If you plan to vote the Democratic ticket," Rod said, "there's no point in either of us going to the polls."

"Why not?" Sally asked.

Rod laughed lightly. "Why, because I'm a Republican. You know that. I'll vote the Republican ticket. That means there'd be no vote count from the family.

Sally laughed even more lightly. "That can easily be remedied," she said.

"How?"

"It's simple. You vote Democratic. Then there'll be two votes from the family."

Rod was patient. After all, they had been married only three months. He didn't intend this to be their first quarrel.

"That's cute of you, darling. Don't think I decry your interest in politics. It's the right kind of public spirit. But, after all, I've been voting for years. It's a man's world. I mean, don't you feel my judgment in this matter should do for both of us?"

"No," said Sally. "By the way, who is running for Secretary of state on the Democratic ticket?"

Rod shrugged. "I don't know," he smiled. "Whats the point?"

"Just this: I know that Longren is running for that office on the Republican ticket. I know all the candidates for all offices on both tickets. You don't. That certainly proves that my interest is greater than yours, and my vote more important. I think you should let me make the decision."

Rod tried to explain that a man of his position couldn't be expected to know all about all the candidates. He was too busy. And that's what parties were for, anyhow: to select the candidates that they, the party, thought were qualified. After all, if you couldn't put your faith in the party, you didn't have much loyalty. It was the party's job.

Sally was adamant. It was, she said, un-American, not to learn all you could about all candidates and form your own opinion. She talked for an hour. That is, she talked when Rod wasn't talking. At the end of that time both had lost patience. They were pretty bitter.

Thus politics was the cause of the Rod Damiens' first quarrel. What an hour ago had appeared so trite in Rod's mind became an issue. And becoming an issue it put him on a spot. If, he told himself, he yielded now it would be a blow to his self-respect, to the dignity that, as head of the house, he felt he should maintain. Suddenly all the bright years ahead became deeply shadowed.

Election was a week away. There was still time to come to an understanding. Sally could still reconsider, could admit that in this particular instance he was right and she wrong. If, Rod thought unhappily, she would only yield now he could make it up to her in so many ways later on. It wasn't that he wanted to rob her of her rights, that he wanted to be master, that he wanted to suppress her. On the contrary, there was nothing more that he wanted than to be considered fair.

Five days passed and Sally gave no indication that she intended admitting defeat. The barrier between them loomed larger. Rod's mind ran riot. This might be the end, a bleak end to their golden dream of happiness. He would have done anything to prevent it. He would have even yielded himself, but to do so, he knew, would only make the destruction of the golden dreams more complete.

On election day Rod went to the office with no word whatever about the election. In fact, Sally was not even present when he departed.

En route to the station he passed the voting polls, but did not go in. All day his heart was heavy with regret and remorse. He decided that he would not vote until evening, until he found out whether or not Sally had voted.

Sally was home when he arrived. He decided to put the matter to her frankly

"I suppose you've been down to vote?"

"Yes. This afternoon."

Rod's heart sank. This was the end. If she had only refused to vote! It would be an opening. He could also refuse. There would be an opportunity to patch up their quarrel. But apparently she didn't care.

His face was grim as he got his hat. It was still grim when the returned from the polls. During dinner they were overly polite and formal. They carefully avoided any mention of the election.

They spent the evening facing each other across the room, the radio between them. Between election return results, Rod buried his nose in his newspaper, Sally read her book.

By midnight the outcome was definite. The Republicans had gone in on a landslide.

"Well," said Sally, "it appears you were right," She smiled thinly. "I suppose I should have known. Anyway, I'm glad now I took your advise and voted Republican."

Rod started. "You voted Republican?" He leaped to his feet when she nodded. "I'll be demand! We're certainly a couple of idiots. I voted Democratic!"

They looked at each other. The strain of the past week, which each had tried so successfully to conceal, coupled with the significance of what the other had done, was all too clear in their expression. Sally's laughter rang out first and was quickly drowned by Rod's loud guffaws.

"So it's still vote!" Sally cried happily.

"And no quarrel either," Rod replied.

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YOUTH CONGRESS IN AMERICA

"America knows India only in terms of incredible tales of oriental splendour and pre-historic premitiveness a land of magic and mystery"

"Only Mahatma Gandhi is known and understood—to be known as his countryman is to find cordiality in all ranks of American Life" observed Mr. Yusuf Merereally, on Friday evening, at Blavatsky Lodge, speaking under the auspices of the Bombay Students' union. The subject was "World Youth Congress."

He said that the Conference which was held in August last year drew young men and women from all parts of the world, and every walk and rank of life It was thrilling to see the delegates, making undaunted efforts to find a lasting solution for the problems of the world, and in fact to recreate a new world. The noticeable absentless from the Conference, were official delegates from the totalitarian States, though non-officially even these countries were represented.

India had put forth her case, that a lasting solution could not be found for the conflicting problems of humanity so long as Imperial powers retained their colonies, and slave people existed only as free people and absolute equals, could nations be united in enduring fraternity.

WHERE FEET ARE FIVE INCHES WIDE

MELBOURNE. (By Mail)

A Melbourne boot firm has just received a request for a sample pair of football boots for the natives of Epi an island in the New Hebrides group where it is proposed to introduce the Australian code of game.

A drawing of the foot was sent instead of the usual sizes. The length was eleven inches, which is normal, but the width was five inches, due probably to their going about bare footed.

Australian football is already being played by the natives on many islands of the Pacific.

INCH OFF BATHING SUITS PERTURBS WOOL GROWERS

MELBOURNE, (By Mail)

The wool growers of Australia are seriously perturbed at the efforts which are being made to shorten bathing suits by an inch They are equally worried by the decision of the Federal Council of the Royal Life Savers' Society to allow life-savers to wear half skirt trunks instead of the usual piece garment.

"It may seem a matter of minor importance to many people" said the Secretary of the Australian Wool Board, "but the aggregate amount of wool involved in such changes would be very large. As it is graziers are fighting hard to withstand the serious inroads of artificial fibres."

YOUNGEST AIR PASSENGER IN WORLD

SYDNEY, (By Mail).

Probably the youngest person in the world to make an aeroplane flight alone is Reginald Parry, of New South Wales, aged one year ten moths. He travelled from Belbourne where he has been staying with an aunt, to meet a father and mother at Sydney whom he had not seen for three months and a baby brother who had arrived during his absence.

The parents could not find anyone to bring him over, states "Austral News," and they thought the air safer and quicker. Reginald did not complain once during the journey, and was acclaimed the ideal air traveller by passengers and pilots.

MUTT AND JEFF—Horses, Horses, Horses, the Horse with the Lavender Eyes — By BUD FISHER

MUTT, I'M LEAVING YOU! YOU'RE LAZY AND SHIFTLESS! IF I STAY WITH YOU MUCH LONGER I'LL BE JUST LIKE YOU! --- I'M THROUGH! GET ME? THROUGH!
WHAT, AGAIN?
I'M AMBITIOUS, I AM! I'M GONNA MAKE SOMETHING OF MYSELF! AND I'LL MAKE PLENTY OF DOUGH, TOO!
DON'T TELL ME YOU'VE BECOME A JOCKEY!
NO, BUT I'M TRAININ' TO BE ONE! AND EARL SANDE'S GONNA HAVE NOTHIN' ON ME!
?
COME ON, DOG BISCUIT! BEAT 'EM TO THE FIRST TURN!

Sovereign Claims Of Indian Princes

By Y. G. Krishnamurti

It is needless to torture the basic fact that sovereignty is the distinguishing mark of Statehood. It is also important to remember that to locate sovereignty in an Indian state is a wild goose chase.

In the perspective of world history the 562 Indian states are pretentious relics. Recognition is the life-force; supremacy the live feature; and territory the special characteristic of a state.

Recognition implies that all institutions in its territory are expected to bow and render homage i.e., its power over citizens is unrestrained by the laws. The extra-territorial jurisdiction in regard to Indian states has neutralised this claim.

The essence of the state consists in its incompatibility of any power over it. Its legal authority will be omnipotent. No human hand has better fashioned the Austinian conception of sovereignly. The Indian Political Law, which is a bundle of breaches quoted as precedent, is a standing repudiation of this theory.

Every state is based on a defined territory, bound by law and operated by the convictional energy of the people. But the frontiers of Indian states always oscillate on the map. Rule of Law is an affront to the prince's capacity for right judgment. And democracy is a discredited nessus shirt which they will never put on their healthy body-politic.

The logic of these is so commanding that the concept state when applied to Indian states is only a convenient term but an untenable theory.

Utility Of States On Trial.

Words too like individuals have their ups and downs. The attribute progress has become the grand favourite of our age. States like Mysore and Denkhanal which have no common ground between them style themselves progressive.

The separation of powers and fundamental rights of citizenship are the two criteria of all political progress. From this view point only 56 Indian states have fixed privy purses; 30 states have rudiments of Legislative Councils and Representative Assemblies of a purely consultative character and in no case is there a constitution binding on the ruler.

The distinction and not the separation of executive and judicial powers is made in 34 states; 46 states possess High Courts but the state judiciaries are under the complete control of the rulers and only an equal number has started regular graded civil lists of official.

These grim facts reveal how the utility of Indian states is still upon its trial.

Possess Sovereign Status or Stature

The modern conception of state is that it is a territorial association in which the social and individual forces try to control the Government vested with supreme legitimate power. Political theorists of all ages and climes have insisted on the supreme power of the state.

The jurists define sovereignty as the legal competence of a state to determine its own legal rights and duty. Hence, sovereignty of a state means that of its law.

In international law sovereignty means a well ascertained assemblage of separate powers such as the right to make war or peace; to administer civil and criminal justice. Measured by this yardstick the Indian states possess neither sovereign status nor stature.

The conservatism of lawyers and the tact of statesmen veiled the grotesque fact that the Indian states are neither internally sovereign, part-sovereign, or protectorates but only enjoy a degree of competence.

The acid test proposed by jurists to determine the internal sovereignty of a state is the power to make its own constitution; to exercise authority over every class of its inhabitants and to regulate its political status. The twin paramount right, neutrality and secession, have not been asserted even in the case of the Dominions.

Powers Reduced To Nothingness.

It is a perversion of facts to call Indian states part-sovereign. In international law part-sovereign states are defined positively as political communities in which the domestic rulers possess a portion of powers of sovereignty, the remainder being exercised by some outside political authority or negatively as states which do not possess the absolute control of the whole of their policy.

The powers of the Indian rulers are reduced to mere nothingness. They cannot have any official intercourse nor can they send representatives to Delhi but must communicate with the British Government through the Resident or political agent. They cannot unite in any representation to Government of India. They cannot receive commercial agents of foreign states and are forbidden to receive foreign decorations or academic distinctions except through the British Government. They cannot employ Europeans or Americans without the consent of the British Government.

Treaties—Statements Of Limitations.

It is unhistorical to elevate the Indian states to the pedestal of protectorates. For, a protected state is one which, in consequence of its weakness has sought the protection of another power on clearly defined conditions. As the treaties are subject to the reservation that that they may be disregarded when the supreme interests of the Empire are involved and as a residuary jurisdiction exists on the part of the Imperial Government in matters not specified in the treaties so they virtually amount to mere statements of limitations which the British Government has placed on its own actions.

Hence, the sovereign claims of the Indian princes is a mere fiction. But this fiction is not allowed to die out altogether. Because the British Government can bolster it up to step up the march of reactionary interests.

Bumpy Future For Federation.

The prospects for the early inauguration of the Federation are bumpy. The one thing certain about it is its uncertainty. Nevertheless some new forces are afoot tending to reverse the old tag. Agitation is driving the princes away from their subjects and more agitation is bringing them back. Repressive measures resorted to by the princely order have failed to strangle the new movement in its cradle. The minds of the princes should get used to the new posture occasioned by these new trends.

The federal idea has become the beacon of the political wizard's pilgrimage. He is unable to resist its alluring snares. In the event of the states joining the federation then they should renounce all hope of making much ado about their sovereignty.

The structure of Federal India should be raised on the bed-rock of the pluralistic theory. The unitary rights and plurality rights should be reconciled. The emphasis should be shifted from the federal mechanism to the federal function. It should be administratively decentralised, legislatively centralised and judicially predominant.

Thus alone can India occupy a proud place in the comity of nations as a parliamentary state, federal in character and distributive in technique.

The Divorce Bill

Some Short-comings

By V. V. Joshi

No law has ever been justly accused of lagging behind the society as the Hindu Law in the matter of divorce. The Hindu community has so completely shifted, from its primitive foundations, that it would be absurd to control it by the antiquated rules of Hindu Law. The Hindu society, the foremost of all other races in India in its adaptability to modern conditions is chafing under the fetters of archaic laws it cannot break asunder. The inhumane cruelty attributed to Hindu Law of to-day, lies in its unchangeable character, though it has virtually yielded from time to time to all the changing practices of the society. Monogamy degenerated into recognised polygamy and incestuous adultery came to be legalised under the name of Niyoga. Though theoretically. Hindu Law does not countenance any change in its principles, it has allowed customs, derogatory to them, to override the express provision of law. Divorce by custom is recognised and about eighty per cent. of the people have it as a customary law. New customs cannot now be set up nor can they be formed. It becomes a question concerning the twenty per cent, i.e. those who call themselves the higher classes.

Double Injustice.

A marriage institution, which does not allow divorce under any conditions, will stagger the belief of any modern jurist in the wisdom, justice and propriety of the principle on which that institution is built up. If worldly happiness of men and women is all what the marriage institution stands for achieving divorce, the remedy given to unfortunate persons to extricate themselves from unhappy wedlocks, must be one of its chief pillars of strength. The ancient Hindu Law was more humane and just, in its recognition of the principle of divorce. The Hindu Law of to-day, not only does not allow divorce, but it allows polygamy, and the combined effect of these two principles has been most disastrous to Hindu women. The man is free to marry as many women as his purse or fancy permits, but the woman can neither obtain divorce nor can marry again. It is to remove this injustice and anomaly, that Dr. Deshmukh has introduced in the legislative Assembly, the Bill to give Hindu Women the Right of divorce.

Ancient System.

The ancient Hindu Law contained twofold provisions to avoid and remedy matrimonial miseries. Persons, suffering from mental or physical defects and diseases, were disqualified from entering into marriage. Sage Vishnu says, that the disfigured, the dwarfs, the blind, the impotent, the maimed, and those suffering from diseases, should unquestionably remain unmarried. Divorce was also provided under certain circumstances. Sages, Yajnavalkya, Marada, Parashara, Vashisth, Deval, and Katyuna all enjoin in unequivacal terms a general rule, that a girl married to a bridgegroom, who is impotent, or dead, or suffering from some loathsome disease, or a lunatic, or an outcaste, or has disappeared or has became a recluse, or a convert to an other religion, should be given in marriage again to a deserving bridegroom. The all-round degeneration of the Hindu society, that followed its downfall in political sphere, robbed it of many a noble and basic principle. If antiquity, irrespective of the propriety or utility, of the principles of Hindu Law, in the opinion of some, invest them with a sanctity that defies all attempts to change them as a sacrilege, the principle of divorce in ancient Hindu Law must be respected more than its absence in subsequent stages. So much for those who cannot overcome their nervousness at the prospect of a change except with the help of the texts and the sanction of approved conventions.

Ultimately, however, the sense of justice, equality and morality ought to transcend all other considerations, and the ultimate good of the society must dictate the course of conduct in social legislation. It neither needs argument nor proof for asserting that married life in recent times is all but happy and smooth. One only requires ears to hear the harrowing tales of suffering and eyes to witness the shocking brutality to which women are subjected in unlucky wedlocks.

Additional Grounds

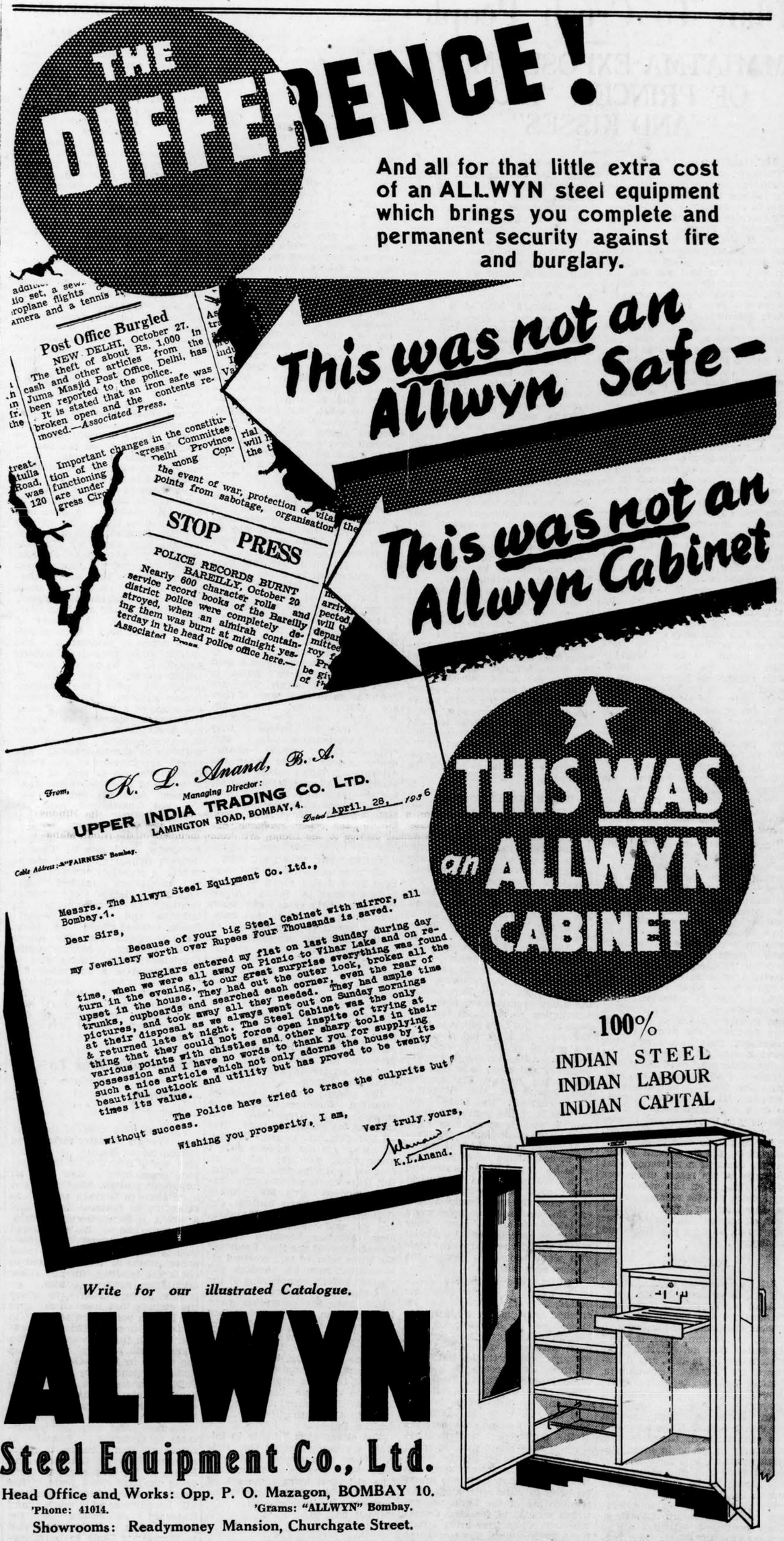
The Bill under consideration gives to woman the right to claim divorce from her husband, if her husband (1) acquires incurable impotency, or (2) changes his religion, or (3) marries another woman, or (4) deserts her for three years.

At a glance, the bill appears to be incomplete in leaving out many more important causes, and in not laying down the procedure to be followed in divorce cases. Cruelty, in its mild or serious form, is certainly more serious than desertion. Adultery and the habit of committing unnatural offences, are more repulsive situations than the one created by marrying another woman. One would like to complete the list of causes by adding the following ones omitted in the bill. The wife should have the right to claim divorce, if her husband has (5) disappeared and is not heard of for more than seven years, or (6) become a recluse or has taken a vow of life-long celibacy, or (7) is guilty of cruelty, meaning thereby conduct of such a nature as to cause danger to her life or limb or bodily or mental health or the apprehension of such a danger, or (8) commits adultery, meaning sexual intercourse with any woman other than his wife, or (9) is in the habit of committing unnatural offence, or (10) is suffering from some loathsome disease, (11) is a lunatic, or (12) is undergoing sentence of life imprisonment, or (13) if her marriage is invalid or illegal according to Hindu Law, or (14) was brought about by force or fraud.

Alimony And Children's Custody

Thus there are these fourteen difficult situations that call for relief through divorce. The present Hindu Law, however, in none of these cases allows divorce to the parties. The bill ought to mention clearly that the woman, after obtaining a divorce, will be entitled to marry again as if her marriage has been dissolved by the death of her former husband. There is no mention as regards alimony, and an adequate provision shall have to be made for her maintenance both during the pendency of the proceedings and even after the dissolution, till she marries again. A like provision will have to be made for the custody and maintenance of children of the marriage. It is also necessary that the proceedings should be conducted in camera and with the help of a jury consisting of persons of the same caste to which the parties belong.

If these defects are removed by making appropriate addition, Dr. Deshmukh's Divorce Bill will be a perfect and comprehensive legislation in this difficult branch of Hindu law and will enlist a wider support.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And all for that little extra cost of an ALLWYN steel equipment which brings you complete and permanent security against fire and burglary.
This was not an Allwyn Safe—
This was not an Allwyn Cabinet
Post Office Burgled
NEW DELHI, October 27.
The theft of about Rs. 1,000 in cash and other articles from the Juma Masjid Post Office, Delhi, has been reported to the police.
It is stated that an iron safe was broken open and the contents removed.—Associated Press.
STOP PRESS
POLICE RECORDS BURNT
BAREILLY, October 20
Nearly 600 character rolls and service record books of the Bareilly district police were completely destroyed, when an almirah containing them was burnt at midnight yesterday in the head police office here.—Associated Press.
From, K. L. Anand, B. A.
Managing Director:
UPPER INDIA TRADING CO. LTD.
LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY, 4.
Dated April, 28, 1936
Cable Address: "FAIRNESS" Bombay.
Messrs. The Allwyn Steel Equipment Co. Ltd., Bombay.1.
Dear Sirs,
Because of your big Steel Cabinet with mirror, all my Jewellery worth over Rupees Four Thousands is saved.
Burglars entered my flat on last Sunday during day time, when we were all away on Picnic to Vihar Lake and on return in the evening, to our great surprise everything was found upset in the house. They had cut the outer look, broken all the trunks, cupboards and searched each corner, even the rear of pictures, and took away all they needed. They had ample time at their disposal as we always went out on Sunday mornings & returned late at night. The Steel Cabinet was the only thing that they could not force open inspite of trying at various points with chistles and other sharp tools in their possession and I have no words to thank you for supplying such a nice article which not only adorns the house by its beautiful outlook and utility but has proved to be twenty times its value.
The Police have tried to trace the culprits but without success.
Wishing you prosperity, I am,
Very truly yours,
K. L. Anand.
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Plan To Crush People

MAHATMA EXPOSES MOVE OF PRINCES: "KICKS AND KISSES"

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Harijan":—

The reader will read with painful interest the following account, said to be authentic, of the meeting recently held in Bombay of the Chamber of Princes:

"H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner opened the discussions by narrating the events at Rajkot where, he said, the trouble was due to the absence of influential Jagirdars, the want of demarcation between the Privy Purse and the State Expenditure, and the smallness of the Kathiwad States. It was regarded as a test case by the Congress, and they had selected Rajkot for various reasons, the principal ones being that Rajkot, small and with limited resources, would not be able to withstand for long the onslaughts of the Congress, that the ground was ready for the delivery of such an attack, that the Congress was virile and active in Kathiawad, and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was near at hand to direct operations and conduct the campaign. H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner then mooted the suggestion of a common Police Force for a group of States, as the resources of individual States, particularly of small ones, are not extensive and, therefore, totally inadequate to face the common danger. Such also was the indication of the Paramount Power and of its representatives. No great reliance, he said, could now be placed on cooperation and help from adjoining British territories as Congress was supreme there and they naturally would not like to help Indian States. On the other hand their sympathies either tacitly or actively are on the side of Indian State subjects or foreign agitators. This was actually evidenced by the attitude of the Orissa Government when help was demanded by the States in Orissa which had to face this trouble.

SUBTLE STATE CRAFT

Continuing, he stated that the Congress would devote increasingly greater attention to Indian States. Up to now its policy, as embodied in the resolution of the Haripura session and before, was of non-intervention, and the Indian States people were directed to be self-reliant. The reason is manifest. The Congress was actively busy with British Indian problems, and it wanted to generate strength in Indian State subjects and foster self-help in them. Now the Congress had practically established its sway in British India and would naturally mobilize its energy and influence towards Indan States.

There was another point. In order to distract attention from the differences that are creeping into Congress ranks, it is necessary to unfold the plans of a campaign. This is a subtle but short dictum of statecraft This is one of the reasons of the Italian conquest of Abyssinia and the Austrian and Sudetan campaigns of Germany. It enables the powers to draw attention away from cleavages in the party and creates enthusiasm amongst its followers. We have also to bear in mind the attitude of the Paramount Power. In this connection reference must be made to the recent utterances of Mr. Gandhi on this subject. In my opinion greater reliance should be placed on our own strength than on any outside agency whose support is, at best precarious and inadequate.

AGITATORS

After a survey of Rajkot affairs, His Highness discussed the problems of the Rajputana States and outlined for the benefit of the Princes the policy he pursued with regard to his own State, Bikaner. He stated that he started the State Assembly in 1913, and it discussed the State expenditure. Bikaner had a Raj-patra—State Gazette. He discriminated between the agitators from outside and from amongst his own subjects. This, he said was important and the distinction must ever be borne in mind. Foreign agitators, who have no stake in the State and who assume this role merely to be dubbed leaders and to be in the public eye, deserve short shrift. No consideration should be shown to them. Their continued activities are a menace to the State; their presence constitutes a danger. The remedy is deportation from the State and their entry should be banned. The agitators in the State, though equally obnoxious to the State and its ordered peace and progress, however, stand on a slightly different footing. They have an interest in the land; they probably sometimes advocate grievances which are to a certain extent legitimate, and such should be redressed as far as possible so that the wind may be taken away from the sails of their agitation which they advocate and foster. Legitimate grievances so far as possible should be redressed and agitation should be silenced. If the agitators are genuine and come from the ranks of the educated unemployed, an effort should be made to give them suitable State employment and to close their mouths, acting on the adage "it is better to sew the mouth with a morsel."

PRAJA MANDALS

The question of Praja Mandals was then discussed. In this connection H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner, Sir Kailashnarain Haksar, R. B. Pandit Amar Nath Atal of Jaipur, Pt. Dharamnarain of Udaipur and Major Harvey of Alwar made valuable contributions to the discussions. Mr. Robertson of Bundi and Mr McGregor of Sirohi also asked a few questions. Mr. Atal narrated at great length the origin and growth of the Praja Mandal at Jaipur. It was evident that the founders and promoters of these Praja Mandals were disgruntled subjects and dismissed petty officials of the State. A note of caution and warning was sounded It was agreed that they should be watched very carefully and their activities, however slight or extensive, should be fully reported. It was stated that these Praja Mandals should be crushed immediately and that they should not be allowed to gather strength or to attain the status of an influential body. If they had gained any, an effort should be made to direct adroitly their activities into social channels such as the Sarda Act, etc. On the other hand it was urged that the formation of genuine and healthy advisory bodies of the States people should be encouraged which should form the nucleus for the training of the people for so-called responsible government in the States. The Praja Mandals located outside the States should be ignored.

THEIR PRINCELY PLAN

As regards responsible government in the States, advocated by Congress leaders like Messrs. Gandhi and Patel, it was felt that the States people are not at all ready for it, and to concede it, therefore, would be deterimental to the States and the people and fatal to ordered progress and peace. The position was summed up in the dictum, 'Be responsive, but no responsible government.' H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner was emphatic in his policy towards the Congress, and his words can be crystallized in the following mottos: Be just, but be firm; follow the policy of 'repression and reconciliation' as stated in the famous letter of Lord Minto in 1908; 'the policy of kicks and kisses.' It will require all the tact and discretion possible to adjust when to be gentle and when to be firm and how to mix the two. The decision must depend on the situation which confronts the State and the merits of the individual problem. It was, however, very clear in their discussions that the Praja Mandals, as such and as political bodies, should never be allowed to be formed in the States, and if in existence should be crushed and banned and their activities very carefully and closely watched. No hard and fast rules could be laid down as to how they should be represented. Individual States will devise and evolve their own plans and lay down the 'modus operandi'.

The tentative conclusions arrived at were: 1. Group Police for States; 2 Praja Mandals to be crushed immediately; 3 Legitimate grievances to be redressed; 4. Foreign agitators to be severely dealt with and deported; 5. Encourage social activities but not political; 6. Encourage genuine State People's Advisory Bodies; 7. Policy of 'Reconciliation and repression; 'Be just, but be firm.'"

If the report is an accurate summary of the speeches delivered at the Conference, it shows that there is a nefarious plot to crush the movement for liberty which at long last has commenced in some of the States. Kisses are to go hand in hand with kicks. This reminds me of the Latin proverb which means: "I fear the Greeks especially when they bring gifts!" Henceforth Rulers' favours are to be suspected. Reforms when they are made are to be made not for the sake of making the people happy, but in order to sew the mouth with a morsel. But man's proposals are often confounded even though his may be a crowned head. God has been found often to have disposed of his proposals in a way contrary to his expectations. If the people have shed fear and learnt the art of self-sacrifice, they need no favours. Kicks can never cow them. They will take what they need and assimilate it.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in 'Harijan':—

I have received a letter written on behalf of eleven girls whose names and addresses have been sent to me. I give it below with changes that make it more readable without in any way altering the meaning:

"Your comments on the letter of a lady student captioned 'Students' shame' and published in "Harijan" of the 31st December, 1938 deserve special attention. The modern girl, it seems, has provoked you to the extent that you have disposed of her finally as one playing Juliet to half a dozen Romeos. This remark which betrays your idea about women in general is not very inspiring.

In these days when women are coming out of closed doors to help men and take an equal share of the burden of life, it is indeed strange that they are still blamed even when they are maltreated by men. It cannot be denied that instances can be cited where the fault is equally divided. There may be a few girls playing Juliets to half a dozen Romeos. But such cases presuppose the existence of half a dozen Romeos, moving about the streets in quest of a Juliet. And it cannot or should never be taken that modern girls are categorically all Juliets or modern youths all Romeos. You yourself have come in contact with quite a number of modern girls and may have been struck by their resolution, sacrifice and other sterling womanly virtues.

As for forming public opinion against such misdemeanours as pointed out by your correspondent it is not for girls to do it, not so much out of false shame as from its ineffectiveness.

But a statement like this from one revered all over the world seems to hold a brief one more for that worn out and unbecoming saying 'women is the gate of Hell.'

From the foregoing remarks, however, please do not conclude that modern girls have no respect for you. They hold you in as much respect as every young man does. To be hated or pitied is what they resent much. They are ready to mend their ways if they are really guilty. Their guilt, if any, must be conclusively proved before they are anthematized. In this respect they would neither desire to take shelter under the covering of 'ladies, please', nor would they silently stand and allow the judge to condemn them in his own way. Truth must be faced; the modern girl or 'Juliet', as you have called her, has courage enough to face it."

HIS REGARD FOR FAIR SEX

My correspondents do not perhaps know that I began service of India's women in South Africa more than forty years ago when perhaps none of them was born. I hold myself to be incapable of writing anything derogatory to womanhood. My regard for the fair sex is too great to permit me to think ill of them. She is, what she has been discribed to be in English, the better half of mankind. And my article was written to expose students' shame, not to advertise the frailties of girls. But in giving the diagnosis of the disease, I was bound, if I was to prescribe the right remedy, to mention all the factors which induced the disease.

The modern girl has a special meaning. Therefore there was no question of my restricting the scope of my remark to some. But all the girls who receive English education are not modern girls. I know many who are not at all touched by the 'modern girl' spirit. But there are some who have become modern girls. My remark was meant to warn India's girl student against copying the modern girl and complicating a problem that has become a serious menace. For, at the time I received the letter referred to, I received also a letter from an Andhra girl student bitterly complaining of the behaviour of Andhra students which from the descrption given is worse than what was described by the Lahore girl. This daughter of Andhra tells me the simple dress of her girl friends gives them no protection, but they lack the courage to expose the barbarism of the boys who are a disgrace to the institution they belong to. I commend this complaint to the authorities of the Andhra University.

The eleven girls I invite to initiate a crusade against the rude behaviour of students. God helps only those who help themselves. The girl must learn the art of protecting themselves against the ruffianly behaviour of man.

Bardoli. 30-1-39.

RAJEN BABU FOR SANTINIKETAN

TANTIPARA, Feb. 4.

Babu Rajendra Prasad who presided over the Bengal Provincial Consructive Workers' Conference which commenced here today will proceed to Santiniketan after the conference session to meet Poet Tagore.

Mr. Kishorilal Mushruwalla President of the Gandhi Seva Sangha who arrived here today in connection with the constructive workers' conference hoisted the Congress flag at the conference pandal.—United Press.

WHAT NEXT IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA?

(Continued from Page 6).

panes abroad would break. The sources outside from which these emanate display a wonderful ignorance. It is better, if we are not all too well-known, the surprise afterwards would be all the greater and will work all the more effectively." In the light of some of the experiences of the past and the increasingly closer co-operation between Italy and Germany, it would perhaps be a mistake to dismiss Mussolini's declaration as mere bombast.

Germany And Czechoslovakia

The visit last week-end of the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, Dr. Chvalkovsky, to Berlin has provided an occasion for making new reckonings of the development of German-Czechoslovak relations. In general it may be stated that Czechoslovakia is careful to take a realistic view of the changes that have happened since Munich and to move to make necessary adjustments. From the German side, there would appear to be, a certain irritation over some of these adjustments in regard to extent and speed. There is apparently no denying a reserve on the part of Czechoslovakia to various measures allied with the totalitarian system, while in the altered state being disposed to advance a good way in meeting Germany in regard to matters. A good deal of speculation there is as to whether Germany in a great levelling urge would try hurriedly to press for even more changes. Much, of course, will depend upon the quickness with which Germany estimates on pressure being cast on the West and the urgency she devotes to settle certain matters with Poland. A nearer or closer view of both these argues for a course of moderation. And various signs speak for Germany considering in terms of pressure falling quickly on the West in association with the Mediterranean situation and bettering the scope of a hold on Poland. Germany is appreciative of a significant position held in regard to various matters of much importance by Czechoslovakia. The recent appointment of the Czech General Prchala as one of the members of the Ruthenian Government, indirectly reflects also the close attention paid by Germany to the Ukrainian issue and to strengthen certain instruments of pressure on Poland. Politically, conditions in Czechoslovakia remain quiet and economically a period of renewed activity has opened, marked especially by initiation of schemes relating to developments in industrial and transport departments. Great efforts are being made to sustain well the course of the country's foreign trade. Czechoslovakia is looking now to the securing of a guarantee for the new frontiers. Realisation of this may be followed by the dissolution of the Pact with Russia and expression of disinterestedness in the one with France

Ribbentrop's Trip To Warsaw

The visit this week of the German Foreign Minister Herr von Ribbentrop to Warsaw comes for very much attention in the European press, both in view of an important position held by Poland in relation to German policy as extending to Eastern Europe and a strain in Polish-German relations supposed to have followed the Munich Agreement. Ribbentrop is calculated to have made presentations in Warsaw suited to check the tendency for any closer orientation towards Russia. He is sure, as reports have, to stress the change that has come over the French position in regard to Eastern Europe. Strictly speaking, though the German Foreign Minister will be only underlining the course in Polish-German relations as opened by the last Polish-German Pact, owing to developments that have happened since the first drawing of this Pact five years ago, in practice, it offers now some increased advantages to Germany. Poland in future will find it harder to steer a course between Germany and Russia in the way she has been doing the last few years. The course of Polish-German relations will be an issue of much and increased significance in the period before. Ribbentrop's visit to Warsaw is likely to be followed before long by one of Count Ciano. The end of both these visits will afford an opportunity to make a closer survey dealing with the question of Polish-German relations.

DEFECTIVE EYES AND TEETH

Dr. Gadgil Stresses Importance Of Medical Examination

BOMBAY, Friday.

Cases of dental trouble are on the increase while defective eyesight is not properly attended to among students in the Colleges of the Bombay University, according to a review by Dr. S. B. Gadgil, President of the Medical Panel of the University.

Dr. Gadgil points out that the interest taken by the authorities of many colleges in the physical condition of the students is slack, and emphasises the need for a thorough and regular physical examination of all students. He adds, "Not all the fault lies with the Principals. Medical men can also secure the interest of the students by the carefulness with which they conduct these examinations, the accuracy with which they take measurements of height, chest and weight and conduct other examinations, because a deviation in the wrong direction in measurements creates a sense of ridicule in the minds of these students as well as the professors."

One of the faults in the conduct of these examinations at present, it is pointed out, is that punctuality is not adhered to, with the result that some students do not receive their reports until a year has lapsed. Dr. Gadgil proceeds, "In a place where examination is done by team work, of more than one doctor, it is very necessary that punctuality should be observed by every one of the medical men attending and they should not run away in the middle of the work."

Stressing the need for a wholesome diet in conjunction with proper exercise, Dr. Gadgil says, "Exercises and sports are being made compulsory for physical improvement; but a wholesome simple diet will have to be suggested, and the prejudice against certain nourishing articles will have to be killed to improve the physique of the students."

(Continued from column 7.)

tion in the rural areas of the province primarily to become ideal citizens of a nationalist India and finally to make themselves perfect fighters for the cause of the resolution of winning independence for the country through a future phase of the struggle, has been opened in a village two miles from the city of Tezpur. Leaders with an unbroken record of service for the country and others with good records in the university have taken up the task of educating them in the subjects. While drilling and exercising will be compulsory for all. At present the period of training will be for a term of one month, which may be extended to two or three, if the present batch fail to pick up all that is required to be taught to them. After completion of the present training the next batch will come forward.

Prior to the budget session of the Assembly the nationalist Press is found to advocate the question of giving effect to many retrenchment proposals, such as reduction of the highest salary of provincial servants to Rs. 500 only. While ministers were drawing only Rs. 500, the different incumbent of the Government offices being subordinates of the Ministry, should draw no more than what a Minister does. Only the Ministers do not behove to sacrifice under the present financial condition of the province, but all whoever was being provided by the public money. This is the trend of the opinion expressed by most of the newspapers.

The question of advisability to avoid as many Civil Servants and Indian Medical Officers and Engineers as the Government could, is also being mentioned in many quarters. Instances are being shown of the Civil Surgeons generally ex-Military officers with records of service in the Great War, as occupants of government services in Assam drawing salaries about Rs. 3,000 monthly besides free housing and high rate of travelling allowances. Similar is the case with Indian Civil Servants as Deputy Commissioners over small districts, while officers promoted from provincial civil service were no less efficient in administrative qualification with less a salary.

This is no doubt, a part of the public opinion in favour of the economy drive of the Congress Coalition Ministry but there are justifications in the expression.

TRIBAL PEOPLE AND GOVT.

The All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh, which has a special tribal welfare work centre in Barama, a very backward village in the Assam Valley, is doing very useful work for the sake of the Kachari tribes inhabiting that part of the land. It has been managed by the munificence of Mr. Jugal Kishore Birla, the best donor for the cause in whole of India. But there is always a limit for munificence. So Mr. Thakkar and Mr. Bhardary, the Secretary at the Centre, have jointly issued appeals to the Government and the public for aids.

Our Assam Letter

Assam's Preference For Mr. S. C. Bose

Prohibition Propaganda Among Tea Garden Workers

POPULARISING HINDUSTANI IN ASSAM PROVINCE

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

GAUHATI, (By Mail.)

The Congress Province of Assam has its vote already given out in the recent pronouncements made by leaders of the stamp of, Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, Mr. Bishnu Ram Medhi, the Provincial Congress president and others, for re-election of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose.

The individual opinions which I have come across during the past two days, when the country has been discussing the question too widely, most of them preferred the election of Mr. Bose again to a new person. All of them deprecated the statement issued by the members of the Working Committee and termed it a sort of direct canvassing for Dr. P. Sitaramaya and a challenge against Mr. Bose's candidature. They fully agreed with the observations made by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and stated that the forthcoming or yet-to-come Federation was no question at issue to interfere with the election of the President of the Tripuri Congress at the present moment.

But so far as Assam Congress is concerned, they held that a leftist president for the next year would be beneficial for the country. They also felt that Assam had a duty towards him for his valuable help in bringing about the Governmental change during the last year. They say, it was only for Mr. Bose and his untiring and tactful assistance that the Congress party, being a minor body in the Assembly has been able to instal one or two of their own members at the head of the Ministry.

MORE ATTENTION PAID TO ASSAM.

Save and except Pandit Nehru, they further say, no other President of the Indian National Congress paid so much attention to the affairs of this province as Mr. Bose. It was outstanding what Assam had from Mr. Bose, last year at a momentous period of its national life. They have therefore, the natural amount of apathy to the election of Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaya, not because Assam is stranger to him, but that most of his care and attention would go to the Southern India, as apparent from his election statement the other day.

This statement of mine is not obtained from one or two persons in the Assam Congress, but from many, whom I have met during the past two days here, where they had gathered for the meeting of the delegates to elect the next President for the Tripuri Session of the Congress.

TEMPERANCE AND TEA LABOUR.

"Temperance work amongst the labourers of the tea gardens was more keenly desired by the managers than by any other class of persons, for temperance was conducive to good work and less absenteeism" . . . so said Mr. C. Henniker-Heaton, Secretary of the Assam Branch Indian Tea Association in a statement to the Press this week-end.

Assam Europeans are generally found to express their opinion on the subjects concerning themselves, in purdah and not in the public platform of the Press, like all other European interests in the country. The feeling between the Europeans in Assam and the indegenous inhabitants of the Province would not have been so strained to-day, if they would not have adopted this 'purdansin' process of expressing their opinion on the question at issue during the last ministerial crisis, resulting in the changes in the Government. But to-day they are ready for any accusation in the public and prompt to reply to them in the Press.

This statement referred to above has come from the Tea Association official as a reply to some charges levelled against them by one S. K. Dutta. Mr. Hennicker-Heaton accounted for the Europeans' opposition to the Tea Garden Labourers Right of Free Movement Bill of Mr. Omeo Kumar Das, a Congress, M.L.A., by saying that its first two clauses had provisions for encroachment upon the rights of private property in this province as applied to tea gardens only. Tea garden managers would have had no control over the type of persons admitted to their property by dint of these two clauses.

Referring to the move of the Tezpur District Congress Committee's Secretary to start temperance work in the Assam tea gardens with the co-operation of the managers, if not available, without it, Mr. Hennicker-Heaton said that the Tea Association took exception to the remarks made in the letter of the secretary seeking co-operation of the Tea Garden managers in this matter. The remarks referred to were said to be that 'tea garden labourers lived a life of human beasts,' and 'were in pitiable condition'—which were termed totally false and a sort of accusation against the tea planters. As a reply to these remarks Mr. Hennicker-Heaton said:—"Taken as a whole the tea garden labourer and the member-gardens of this Association presents a type of happy and well cared for agricultural worker, in whose life the fear of flood or famine plays no part and whose needs in time of sickness are carefully administered to."

The Congress Committee Secretary maintains now that the remarks contained in the letter were true descriptions of the prevailing condition in the tea gardens of Assam and even if the managers or the Tea Association fail to offer co-operation in the important matter of temperance work amongst the labourers, he will have to seek the help of the Government, and it will, no doubt, be obtained.

GROWING INTEREST FOR HINDUSTANI.

With the coming into power of the Congress Party Assam has shown live interest in the propaganda of Hindustani amongst themselves as well as amongst the tribal peoples in the hills. The first more towards this move had, undoubtedly, come from the Government, who decided to start two Hindi schools in both the Valleys of the province and to make it compulsory in all secondary schools of the province. But it may be that the financial stringency will stand in the way of properly giving shape to the proposal by appointing Hindi tutors and in providing a library in each school for speedy knowledge of the boys in the language.

But non-official efforts made in the direction are likely to advance the propaganda many fold. The Assam Hindi Prachar Samiti at Gauhati is opening a regular school from February 1 and students from different districts in the province are coming in numbers to undergo training in the school under an efficient staff recruited from United Provinces.

On the Sri Panchami day, Mr. Romesh Chandra, of the I.S.E., performed the inaugural ceremony of a Hindi Night School at Tezpur. Mr. Chandra himself was the donor of the fund required for the school. In a masterly speech delivered on the occasion Mr. Chandra said that while it should be the aim of good scholars to study the best literature available in various languages, he could only expect the average man to aspire for that ambition and all that he would be required to posseas at least such a knowledge of the common language as may be necessary for him to take him in without strain and in correct style with other people, whose mother tongue was different from him.

Mr. Chandra cited the records to show that it took two months to learn the correct style of Hindustani for the average man and to enable him to read and understand simple literature in the language. Mr. Kamakhya Persad Tripathy, another speaker on that occasion said that Hindustani was already the 'lingua franca' for India, as the travelling population had always been expressing themselves with others in Hindustani and nothing else. Majority of the people in the Northern India had already spoken in Hindustani and what was required to be done to promote it to an All-Indian language was to propagate it in the Southern India, where the Tamil, Telegu and Malayalam speaking population was little distant in the origin and phonetics.

TRAINING FOR VOLUNTEERS.

This Hindustani will be a compulsory subject of learning in the Volunteers Camp which has been opened in Tezpur on the last Independence Day morning by the local Congress President. They will also have to learn rudimentary civics, economics, laws of hygiene and sanitation, political history of the province and India and the history of India's struggle for independence and commercial geography.

This training camp which aims at training the younger genera-

(Continued in column 5.)

Socialists On 'Left' And 'Right' Talk

In Struggle And Sacrifice Labels Lose Much Of Their Meaning

To the political controversy, following the election of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose as Congress President for a second term and Mahatma Gandhi's statement thereon, "The Congress Socialist" makes an important contribution. It says:

"TO DESCRIBE SUBHAS BABU'S ELECTION AS A TRIUMPH OF THE LEFT OVER THE RIGHT IS AN OVER-SIMPLIFICATION..... NOT EVERY SO-CALLED RIGHTIST IS A MODERATE; NOT EVERY SO-CALLED LEFTIST A RADICAL IN ACTION. IN STRUGGLE AND SACRIFICE OUR LABELS WILL LOSE MUCH OF THEIR MEANING. THE ONLY DISTINCTION WILL BE BETWEEN BRAVE MEN AND COWARDS, BETWEEN FIGHTERS AND SHIRKERS."

DAYS OF DECISION

Under the caption "Days of Decision" the Congress Socialist, organ of the Congress Socialist Party, writes:—

"The majority in the Congress is neither of the Right nor of the Left, but of those who desire the complete independence of India," declared one of the speakers at the public meeting in Bombay which was convened by the Congress Socialist Party to convey the felicitations of Bombay Congressmen to Subhas Babu on his re-election as President along with an assurance of the fullest co-operation and support to him.

There was a world of wisdom and meaning in those words and the audience enthusiastically applauded. This we feel is the attitude which we should adopt in estimating the significance of the presidential election.

Our first thought is naturally to extend our congratulations to Subhas Babu on this token of their esteem and confidence which the people of this country have bestowed on him. Undoubtedly it is a great personal triumph.

Our comradely greetings will, however, have little value for the Congress president if they are not followed up witd heartfelt support and with a determination to do everything that lies in our power to strengthen his hands and those of the great organisation at whose head he has once again been placed.

A CROWN OF THORNS?

In the situation that exists today the Congress crown may well prove to be one of thorns.

Gandhiji's pronouncement, followed by one from Acharya Kripalani, the General Secretary of the Congress, exemplifies only one of the problems which the Congress President will have to meet. It is true Gandhiji has not said anything new. He had expressed very similar sentiments in his article in the "Harijan" soon after the walkout at the last A.I.C.C. meeting.

Commenting on Gandhiji's article in the "Congress Socialist" of October 23, Comrade Masani put our point of view fairly when he stated:—

"The Congress has through fifty years of struggle become more and more a broad national organization giving scope within its field to different ideologies and to various classes of society. We have all proudly claimed that it can speak for India.

"If Gandhiji now wants the Congress to cease to be such a national organisation,....we shall consider his suggestions carefully. But let them be seen by people clearly to be a revolutionary move to deprive the Congress of its repersentative nature, to abandon its claim to represent 'all' Indians who desire independence and to make it one of several political parties in the country rubbing shoulders with the others on equal terms. This would be a far-reaching change and we would be very sorry to see it take place. So long, we have marched together, Gandhians, Socialists and others, —different among ourselves, no doubt,—but yet shoulder to shoulder in action against the British Government."

ELUSIVE MAJORITY

Beyond this, we need only refer at this stage to only one point in Gandhiji's recent pronouncement. He refers to those who voted for Subhas Babu as the majority and considers himself to be in a minority in the Congress. This is obviously far from being the case. If the lists of members who have been elected, to the A.I.C.C. were to be scrutinised, it will be found that those who look to Gandhiji for guidance are still dominant. This is one of the many complexities of a complex situation.

But Gandhiji is by no means the only offender in misreading the situation. There are some on our side also who talk as if Congressmen can be divided into Rightist sheep and Leftist goats. Actually each of these categories covers a very heterogenous collection of people who differ among themselves almost as much as they differ from members of the other wing.

The Congress to-day is made up not so much of a Left Wing and a Right Wing as of Gandhians, Congress Socialists, Constitutionalists, Royists, Communists and a large number of people who cannot be labelled at all except as Nationalists in the broad sense of the term.

OVER-SIMPLIFICATION

To describe Subhas Babu's election, therefore, as a triumph of the Left over the Right is in our view an over simplification. There were several factors which combined to produce the result and difference in policy was only one of them.

Subhas Babu, immediately after his election, made an appeal for unity and for co-operation which we had hoped would put a period to the hectic days before the election and would assure an era of renewed consolidation of our national forces. Unfortunately it appears that on both sides there were those who would like to translate the cleavages of one electoral contest into the permanent politics of the Congress. If on the one hand one regrets the pronouncement of Gandhiji and Acharya Kripalani one must also on the other hand sound a note of warning against the tendency which seeks expression in the formation of what is referred to as "Left bloc" but what is in reality a Left party within the Congress.

The Left-bloc in the obvious sense of the term is already there. It does not have to be formed. It has grown in response to the needs of the situation. It has had its effect in determining the election of the Congress President. But such a Left bloc works and can work by maximum consultation between the group and individuals who give expression to militant nationalism.

THE CORE

With Pandit Jawaharlal, Babu Subhas Chandra Bose and Congress Socialist Party at its core, this Left-Wing has grown in strength as a result of the past four years of steady effort and work. This Left-Wing can only grow if its doors are left wide open and its bound kept elastic. This is not the time for forming new parties nor for breaking up existing solidarity. Let us rather utilise the occasion for launching into fresh battlefields and scoring fresh victories.

One of the most cheering results of Subhas Babu's re-election has been the telling effect it has had on world opinion. We have left nobody in any doubt as to where we stand,—whether it concerns the rejection of Federation, the fight for freedom in the Indian States or the bigger struggle for the complete Independence of India.

Let not our success in the presidential election go to our heads. To attempt to form a Left party within the Congress with membership, office-bearers and a discipline of its own will, in our view, taking the Congress as it is constituted to-day, leave behind results which will retard and not accelerate the process of radicalising the Congress.

Writing on January 15 we had referred to such moves and had declared "while participating in 'ad hoc' organisations on specific issues like the Anti-Ministry Committee of Congressmen, the Congress Socialist Party has in the past set its face against any such attempt at creating a Left-Wing organisation and we think it will continue to do so."

Rajkot, Jaipur and Cutch are calling. Unitedly their walls can be stormed and laid low and within a period of months we can even move on to a bigger fight to bring down British rule in this country. No every so-called Rightist is a moderate, not every so-called Leftist a radical in action. In struggle and sacrifice our labels will lose much of their meaning. The only distinction will be between brave men and cowards, between fighters and shirkers.

Winning War Without Waging It

Schacht To Run Finances For Fascist States

PARIS, (By Air Mail.)

Dr. Schacht, Germany's chief economic authority, dismissed by Hitler from the Reichsbank, has gone to direct the new and mysterious Institute of Banking, writes Madame Tabouis in "Sunday Referee."

Dr. Schacht's new duties will be kept secret until the international situation allows Germany to give wide publicity to this amazing Institute, whose aim is to establish a fund—a sort of war chest—on which Germany, Italy, and Japan can draw.

This Banking Institute will deal with any and every matter arising out of the war economy common to the three countries.

Dr. Schacht's removal from the Reichsbank was decided on at a meeting in Berlin between Hitler, Ribbentrop, Himmler, Funk, and Goering.

It was decided that on the following day the whole finance of Germany should be put on a war footing. This is going to cost £500,000,000.

This sum will have to be issued at once in paper money by the Reichsbank, but it is understood that the move will not rank as inflation, for it will be recovered by an attack on the property of the clergy and of certain private individuals and by a last offensive against the Jews.

Dr. Schacht, with whom Hitler had a lively discussion some days ago, was not the right man to direct these new financial steps in view of the advice he had given Hitler and the statements he had made to Mr. Montagu Norman.

So the Reichsbank had to pass into the hands of Dr. Funk, who has a blind faith in Nazi doctrines.

Hitler and his Ministers, however, know very well that they have only one outstanding financier, Dr. Schacht, and they find it necessary to use him now for the organisation of a Banking Institute. The Institute would seem tremendously difficult to establish, although it must function as soon as the triangle decide the time is ripe for war or at least for risking war.

WAR: NO NEED TO FIGHT TO WIN.

Dr. Schacht recently told Hitler it was impossible for Germany to continue her rearmament activity on the present scale.

Ribbentrop retorted to Dr. Schacht that the present wealth and future success of Germany were based on the fact that Germany's superiority in arms allowed her to "win wars without waging them."

Dr. Funk, on his part, has decided that these arms are his powerful ally for all his daring economic plans on the Danube and in the Balkans.

What is more, Dr. Schacht's plan as outlined to Hitler amounted to a weakening of the Nazi autocracy. Now Hitler and his chiefs know very well that such a weakening would mean the collapse of the Nazi regime.

CHILDREN: TO BE TORN FROM PARENTS.

I hear to-day from Berlin that a decree from the Ministry of the Interior—which is going to pass into the hands of chief of the secret police Himmler—has just given to the Hitler Youth Movement "the right to take away the children from those families whose political opinions are doubtful."

The children will be sent to reform schools if they are not brought up by families whose opinions are sound.

It is not hard to imagine the countless tragedies which will spring from this decree, the most barbarous the Nazis have yet dared to issue.

In consequence, to continue to exercise his authority over the 80,000,000 Germans, Hitler must reinforce his autocratic power instead of loosening his grip on it.

Hitler has declared: "What happened in 1914 is less important than what is going to happen in 1939. We are going to conquer or perish. There will be no compromise."

Germany is getting ready to put her greatest blackmail pressure yet on the democracies. Franco's victory will have to coincide with the completion of preparations for war by Germany and Italy.

Hitler and his associates decided at their fateful meeting that when Germany and Italy are fully ready for their supreme threat to the democracies, the order will be given to Franco to use poison gas to wipe out the Republicans, for the war threatens to go on indefinitely.

Hitler and Mussolini are positive that their supremacy in arms will again let them win a war without waging it.

LIBERTIES OF SOUTH AFRICAN INDIANS

Perils New Legislation Will Bring

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 27.

The Indians in the Transvaal are greatly perturbed at the recent trend of events in the political arena of South Africa. A keen sense of disappointment and anxiety prevails universally among the Indians at the rapid change of Government attitude towards them. As the Parliamentary session draws nearer and nearer, they shudder at the thought that their destiny will be adversely decided at the legislative capital of the Union. There is a growing fear that the Union Government inspite of its powerful majority will succumb to the persistent anti-Indian propaganda of the Malanites and bring in legislation which will force the Indians into segregated watertight overcrowded compartments, curtail their rights to human status and fling them into the dungeon of everlasting mortification and eventual ruination.

INDIAN'S DESTINY IMPERILLED.

It appears that the Indian circles have realised the danger and are marshalling their forces to impress upon the Union Government the disaster that may follow the number of oppressive resolutions about to be introduced in the Parliament. No doubt the destiny of the Indians is at stake and one wonders whether the Government will not adopt a farsighted policy of tolerance and justice towards the people who are in this country for nearly 80 years when the international situation demands the collaboration and goodwill of the nations which comprise the British Commonwealth, and the United front against the destructive forces of Fascism and Nazism. India is a rising power with unlimited resources and is destined to be a great bulwark of democracy in the East. Would it not be worthwhile to be friend of India at this period of international tension?

The politically minded Indians see a great future for South African products in India's vast markets. But it would require bold statesmanship on the part of Generals Hertzog and Smuts to abandon the path of enmity towards India. This will imperil India's relations with Great Britain and affect the future of the whole Empire of which South Africa is an autonomous state.

FEETHAM RESOLUTIONS.

The issues which have been perturbing the minds of the Transvaal Indians are presently connected with the Feetham Resolutions, Mr. Stuttaford's bill for the compulsory segregation of Indians, humiliation of segregation into townships and locations and the result of the Transvaal Asiatic Land Laws Commission.

The Transvaal Indian Congress has decided to send a deputation to Capetown to seek relief from the Union Government. It is also hoped that the Indian Government will go to the succour of the Indians in Transvaal.

SARDAR PATEL FOR AFRICA.

At a committee meeting of the Transvaal Indian Congress it was decided to invite Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, ex-President of the Indian National Congress to tour South Africa. Mr. Patel is proceeding to Tanganyika in May to advise the Indians on the steps they should take to protect their interests in the event of the former German East Africa is returned to Germany. In order that all the provincial Indian bodies may join in the invitation, a letter has been dispatched to the South African Indian Congress to learn the feelings of Natal Indian Congress and the Cape Indian Congress on the matter.

DR. RADHAKRISHNAN.

The Transvaal Indian Congress also decided to accord a hearty welcome to Sir S. Radhakrishnan, the world-renowned Indian philosopher who is expected to arrive on the Rand in March. A reception committee has been appointed to make his tour of the Transvaal a remarkable success. It is expected that Sir Radhakrishnan shall have a heavy programme before him during his short stay in this province.

Sir Radhakrishnan is a member of the Intellectual Committee of the League of Nations and a professor of Eastern Religion and Ethics at Oxford.

WANTED!

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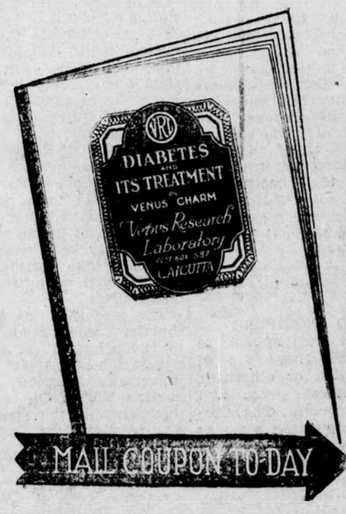

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Congress' Bid For Majority In Corporation

APPEAL TO BOMBAY ELECTORATE

Every Item Of Manifesto Will Be Implemented, Assures B. P. C. C.

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have issued the following statement:

Within 48 hours from now Municipal voters in the City, whose number is a little over two lacs and sixty thousands, will go to the polls in 19 constituencies to vote for the candidates of their choice. The contest is naturally to be very keen since for the first time in the history of Bombay Municipal Corporation we have got almost 20 per cent of the population enrolled in the voting lists.

It is very significant to note that the Congress is the only organised party that is running 70 out of 106 general seats. All other so-called parties and groups combined together have not been able to present even a list of 40 in spite of all the propaganda and the prejudices that their spokesmen have been raising against the Congress. Congress has entered this Civic contest with a definite policy and equally definite programme. Having made a bid for the majority in the newly formed Corporation, Congress is committed to implement every item of the Manifesto on the basis of which it is seeking the popular suffrage. We have no doubt that the voters will carefully weigh in their minds all possible alternatives before deciding to vote against the Congress.

ONLY ALTERNATIVE.

The only alternative of the defeat of the Congress at the polls is chaos and confusion. In that event, it will not be a rule of any organised party in the Corporation but a rule of all the reactionary elements combined into one to defeat the Congress. We are certain that the voters will dispassionately consider all the important issues involved in this election before they make up their choice one way or the other.

METHOD OF VOTING.

Voters must have noticed that there has been a change for this election in the method of voting. For the last several elections, the voting used to be done by issuing to every voter as many perforated tickets as there were seats allotted to his constituency. This method has been abolished. Instead of tickets, the voter will be given a Ballot Paper containing the names and symbols of all the candidates. On this Ballot Paper the voter has to mark his votes by drawing crosses against the names of the candidates of his choice. The total number of crosses that he marks must not exceed the number of seats. Voters must get themselves trained about this method before they enter the polling booth. The Congress has issued lacs of dummy Ballot. Papers with the object of educating the voters about the system of voting. Illiterate voters must remember the symbols of their candidates. These symbols will be shown on the Ballot Papers, along with the names. The Ballot Paper will contain against the name of every candidate blank squares equal in number to the number of votes. Crosses are to be marked in these squares. The idea in giving these blank squares is to help the ignorant voters in properly marking the Ballot Papers. It will do good to a voter to obtain from the nearest Congress Station a dummy ballot paper which will help him in understanding the system of voting.

We have to earnestly appeal to voters to go to the booths early in the morning and cast their votes. This is a most effective check against impersonation. Congress voters must not wait for conveyance to come to their doors. Conveyance or no conveyance, voters must anyhow get to their booths and exercise their right of vote.

We have already given instructions about the distribution of votes among Congress candidates where equal division is impossible. Votes must be distributed strictly according to the instructions issued over the signatures of all the Congress candidates for a particular Constituency and endorsed by the General Secretaries. No private or personal considerations ought to prevail because such considerations are bound to adversely affect the chances of success.

WARNING TO VOTERS.

Impersonation is an offence to be heavily punished. We have already sounded a warning in this connection and we are repeating it once again. The candidate who hires persons to commit impersonation can easily escape punishment but the poor person who is used as a tool for doing the dirty job walks into the trap and is in the end punished. All temptation to impersonation is, therefore, to be resisted.

We have to issue one more warning to all Congress-minded voters in the City. They must remember that the cent per cent success of Congress in this election as in any other chiefly depends upon the very large percentage of voters going to the booths and exercising their votes. If only 80 per cent of the voters can persuade themselves to do their duty all Congress candidates will be successfully returned without the least shadow of doubt. Would the voters respond?

PEACE AND DISCIPLNE

In the end we must appeal to all voters whether they are of Congress persuasion or otherwise, to maintain perfect peace and discipline at the booths. The election on such a gigantic scale as this is a very valuable lesson in democracy and we are confident that the citizens of Bombay will pass the test in a manner which is worthy of the great name and the traditions of this City.

Arrangements At Booths

(From The Municipal Office)

The following summary of the arrangements made in connection with the forthcoming Municipal General Elections and instructions to voters are published for general information:—

The City of Bombay has been divided into 19 wards for the purposes of the General Elections and a polling station has been provided for each ward. Poll will be taken at these stations on Tuesday, the 7th February 1939, from 7-30 a.m. (B.T.) to 6-30 p.m. (B.T.). Each polling station is divided into a number of compartments according to the total number of voters. At the entrance to each compartment a board is put up showing the numbers of voters who are entitled to record their votes in that compartment. There will be three sections in each compartment, the slip section, the ballot section and the voting section.

A voter on entering the slip section should ask for a slip from the clerk to whom his number in the Election Roll has been allotted. This can be ascertained from the board showing the numbers of voters assigned to each slip clerk placed in front of him On the slip will be written the number of the ballot clerk who will deal with the voter's application for a ballot paper. After obtaining the slip the voter should approach the ballot clerk whose number is shown on the slip and apply for a ballot paper. A voting paper will be issued in this section in accordance with the rules. The voter will have to sign his name on or affix his thumb mark to the counterfoil of the ballot paper book. Thereafter the voter should proceed to the voting section and after marking the ballot paper in one of the cubicles should fold the ballot paper and deposit it in the ballot box.

BALLOT PAPER

On each ballot paper the names of the candidates are printed in English, Marathi, Gujarathi and Urdu together with their symbols which are intended for the benefit of those voters who are unable to read the names of the candidates. Against the name of each candidate are printed as many squares as there are votes that can be recorded. The voter should make a cross in each of the squares against the name or names of the candidates in whose favour he wishes to give his vote or votes provided the total number of crosses made against one or more than one candidate does not exceed the total number of seats for that ward. After depositing the ballot paper in the ballot box the voter should leave by the rear door near the ballot box. Outside each polling station, an enquiry office has been located where a voter will be given necessary instructions in case he has any difficulty.

PENALTY FOR IMPERSONATION

Under the Election Offences Act, 1920, whoever applies at an election for a voting paper or votes in the name of any other person, whether living or dead, or in a fictitious manner, or who having voted once at such election applies at the same election for a voting paper in his own name, or whoever abets, procures or attempts to procure the voting by any person in any such way is liable to immediate arrest by the police and shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year or with fine or with both. It may be noted in this connection that the polling officers have been supplied with confidential particulars of each voter so that it will be possible for them to detect persons who may try to pass off as genuine voters. Personaters and others helping them may take note of this and beware of the consequences of detection of any attempt on their part to procure voting papers to which they are not entitled.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

India To Give Six Months' Notice To British Govt.

MALADA, (By Mail).

India's right to frame her own constitution through the medium of a Constituent Assemoly, in addition to complete rejection of Federation was urged by a resolution at the Malada District Political Conference, which has just concluded session.

The British Government were given a notice for a period of six months within which to reply to this "National Demand of India", failing which it was suggested that the All-India Congress Committee should be authorised to take such steps as it might consider necessary in order to enforce the demand in accordance with the principles and policy of the Congress.

TEXT OF RESOLUTION

The Conference, which was held in a village about thirteen miles from Malada town, was of the opinion that in view of the present situation in the country there should only be one resolution passed by the coming session of the National Congress to the above effect.

The resolution, as suggested by the Conference, reads;

"The principle of self-determination for all peoples is now the universally accepted principle in modern world. On the plea of this principle the map of Europe was re-made and new frontiers demarcated in 1919 at the end of the Great War. On the plea of the self-same principle the sovereign State of Czechoslovakia was forcibly deprived of a big slice of her territory in September, 1928. The people of India feel that the application of this principle to India has been too long delayed and the time has come when they must have their birth-right of liberty forthwith.

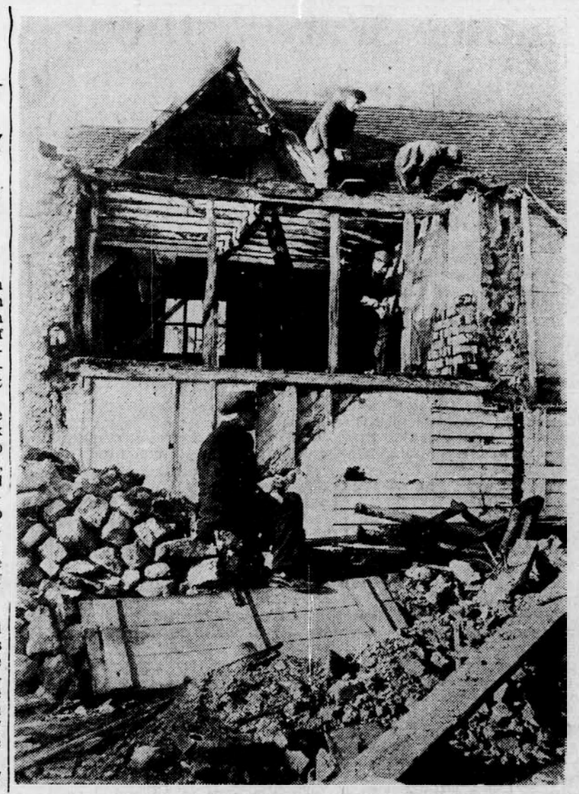
NATIONAL DEMAND

The Government of India Act 1935, which was enacted in Britain by the Britishers does not coincide with the principle of self-determination to the Indian people and as such has been rejected by the Indian National Congress. But the Congress to-day is not content with merely rejecting that Act. The Congress demands further that the Indian people should have the full right to frame their own constitution through their representatives meeting in a Constituent Assembly. To this end the British Government be called upon to concede India's natural demand namely, the main principles of the future Indian constitution, which follows from the main principle of self-determination, so that on the basis of those principles a Constituent Assembly may frame a proper constitution for India. The constitution, when drawn up be recognised by the British Government in its entirety and a treaty of alliance between Great Britain and India be drawn up and accepted by both parties. This treaty of alliance will embody the above Indian constitution and definite the future relations between the two countries on a footing of complete equality.

ULTIMATUM

A definite period not exceeding six months be laid down within which the British Government be requested to give a clear and definite reply to India's national demand.

"Should a reply be not forthcoming or should the reply be unsatisfactory the All India Congress Committee be authorised to take steps or resort to such sanction as it considers best in order to enforce the national demand in accordance with the fundamental principles and policy of the Congress."—A.P.



SHELL-SHOCKED EX-SERVICEMAN PLAYS PIANO AS CONDEMNED HOME IS DEMOLISHED

Playing "Auld Lang Syne" on his piano, with his cat by his side. Mr. George Thompson, a shell-shocked ex-soldier, had his home practically pulled down around him in North Street. Barming, near Maidstone, Kent.

Mr. Thompson's cottage, in which he has lived for 33 years, is the last of a row of nine to be demolished because they are unfit for habitation. No other accommodation has been provided for him because he is a bachelor.

He cannot afford to go to the pictures or to the local inn, so he spends his time playing the piano. He taught himself to play by ear.

Picture shows: Mr. George Thompson, fondling his cat "Pussy," watches workmen demolishing his home.

Extra-Factory Cotton Consumption

Estimation Made More Accurate

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31

The official cotton statistic should be rendered more accurate by the investigations carried out by the Indian Central Cotton Committee into the extra-factory consumption of cotton in India. The General Report on nine enquiries has been published today.

For many years past a conventional figure of 750,000 bales has been taken as the consumption of cotton for such domestic purposes as hand-spinning, making quilts, mattresses, padded apparel, etc. In tackling the question of the improvement of the accuracy of the All-India Cotton Forecasts the Indian Central Cotton Committee felt that a more reliable estimate of village consumption of cotton in India was essential before the extent of the accuracy of the cotton forecasts could be tested by a comparison with the internal consumption plus exports.

In 1933 the Committee sanctioned 9 investigations for estimating the village consumption of cotton in the Punjab Bombay Presidency, Baroda State the Central Provinces and Berar, the United Provinces, Madras Presidency, Sind Hyderabad State and Bihar Province on the basis of actual enquiries in representative villages in each Province or State and the results of these enquiries are summarised in this report. The reports together with the data collected were first examined by the Cotton Forecast Improvement Sub-Committee of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, and the estimates embodied in this consolidated report are those finally approved by the Committee.

All the enquiries were conducted by the Agricultuarl Departments of the Provinces or States concerned, except in the United Provinces where the enquiry was under the control of the Director of Industries, United Provinces. In each case the cost of the investigation was met by the Committe. The investigators selected were generally either agricultural graduates or graduates in economics or statistics. Representative villages were selected in the first instance in consultation with local Revenue Officers and subordinates, and a door-to-door enquiry was made by the investigator.

The enquiries have served a most useful purpose in replacing popular ideas by ascertained facts, while no high degree of statistical accuracy is claimed for the results the enquiry has permitted computation of a more reliable figure for the village consumption of cotton in India than the old conventional figure.

The All-India estimate of 450,000 bales is based on sample enquiries conducted in representative villages and towns in certain Provinces and States and by the application of the conclusions arrived at to the rest of India. The population figures used are those of the 1931 census and no correction has been applied for intercensal increase in population. The per capita consumption of unbaled cotton varies from 3 1/4 lb. per head in the Punjab to 1 1/4 ounces in Madras being highest, as might be expected in the Northern cotton growing provinces. In the United Provinces, the second higher, the average consumption per capita is 13 ounces. A further study of the cotton consumption in the Punjab towns other than on spinning mills, is being undertaken and it is possible that the present estimate may require revision.

TWO PROBLEMS OF BARODA PEOPLE

BARODA, Feb. 3.

"The Government have for some time appreciated the fact that the provision of two commodities is essential to a substantial improvement in the material and social condition of the people viz. firstly improved irrigation facilities and secondly cheaper forms of power for minor industries in the towns and also in villages. An examination by the State officials of measures with this end in view has now been in progress for some time," states a Press Note issued by Baroda Government to-day.

SURVEY RESULTS

"From the information collected up to date," adds the Note, "supported by observations made during a recent inspection of the Mehsana and parts of Baroda districts it seems probable that although, geologically, the conditions are not so favourable as those in the United Provinces, certain areas of the local subsoil capable of exploitation for irrigation on a commercial scale.

"The question of providing cheap power for irrigation as well as in the towns and rural areas of the Mehsana and parts of Baroda districts has also come under careful review.

"It is clear that in order to obtain effectively cheap power, generation must be largely concentrated at a single source and transmitted to the various zones by means of grid. Owing to the relative difference in the geological conditions the basic load for pumping water for irrigation does not exist to the same intensity and extent as in the United Provinces where more than half of the power available is used for pumping water. There is however, a better prospect of securing a more intensive industrial load from large factories than has so far been forthcoming on the U. P. grid system"—United Press.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED.

Bombay, Feb. 4.

T Morrison s.s. Nawab of 3424 reg tons Capt W N Dyett arrived from Calcutta with cargo of coal

B I S N s.s. Karanja of 4646 reg tons Capt J D Eadie arrived from Durban via African Coast Ports and Marmagoa with passengers and general cargo

B I S N s.s. Varela of 1926 reg tons Capt E H Brady arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports and Karachi with passengers and general cargo

P and O S N s.s. Carthage of 7665 re tons Capt H Williams arrived from Yokohama via Japan China Ports and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

Scindia Steam Nvg. s.s. Jalarashmi of 2681 reg tons Capt E W Courtney arrived from Rangoon via Colombo and Cochin with rice and general cargo

Lewies Dreyfus s.s. Baron Newlands of 2031 reg tons Capt P. J Carnie arrived from Alexandria in water ballast

SAILED

B I S N s.s. Vita of 1955 reg tons Capt F Harrison sailed for Karachi via Port Okha and Porbunder with passengers and local cargo

P and O S N s.s. Carthage of 7665 reg tons Capt H Williams sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers local and same bottom cargo

P and O S N s.s. Burdwan of 2879 reg tons Capt C. R. Miel sailed for Kobe via Colombo and China Japan ports with local and same bottom cargo.

Scindia Steam Nvg. s.s. Jaladuta of 3089 reg tons Capt H M Williams sailed for Akyab in water ballast

Lloyd Trietino s.s. Mauly of 3418 reg tons Capt R Labriola sailed for Rangoon via Madras and Calcutta with local and same bottom cargo.

Anchor Line s.s. Circassia of 6580 reg tons Capt W Gemmell sailed for Marseilles and Liverpool via Karachi with local cargo

B I S N s.s. Gazana of 3191 reg tons Capt H S Graham sailed for Karachi with same bottom cargo

LOADING

The following vessel booked for Loading on 4-2-39.

S S Nawab (TM) for Tuticorin Colombo and Calcutta.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Feb. 4.

2 Mauly 3418 Madras 4-2 L Triestino
7 Circassia 6580 Karachi 4-2 Anchor Line
8 Eldonpark 3299 Colacheal 10-2 J Mackintosh
9 British Monarch 3532 Karachi 3-2 N Y Kaisha
12 Karanja 4646 Durban 15-2 M M
14 Tannenfels 4833 Hamburg 10-2 L Edwards

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Jalarashmi 2681 NF 6-2 Scindia S N
10/11 Gazana 3191 Karachi 4-2 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

C/R Jaladuta 3089 Akyab 4-2 Scindia S N
H Revati 250 Malabar Coast 4-2 Malabar Steamship.
K Alipore 3241 N F N F M M
L Janaki 530 N F N F Malabar Steamship
O Jalaputra 3113 N F N F Scindia S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Strathnaves 9-2-39 P and O S N
Strathallan 9-2-39 P and O S N
Dalgoma 15-2-39 M M
Canton 16-2-39 P and O S N
Ranpura 19-1-39 P and O S N
Mooltan 23-2-39 P and O
Cathay 4-3-39 P and O S N
City of Benares 11-2-38 K Nixon
FROM LIVERPOOL
City of Christchurch 6-2-39 K Nixon
Elysia 11-2-39 Anchor Line
FROM HAMBURG
Gaasterkerk 19-2-39 L Edwards
Ehrenfels 5-2-39 L Edwards
FROM GOTHENBURG
Tenerifa 16-2-39 L Edwards
FROM NEW YORK
Pres. Harrison 9-2-39 F F Campbell
City of Mobile 11-2-39 F F Campbell
Pres. Hayes 23-2-39 F F Campbell
FROM TRIESTE
Hilda 9-2-39 L Triestino
Cortellazo 12-2-39 L Triestino
Conte Rosso 20-2-39 L Triestino
FROM GENOA
Conte Biancamano 6-2-39 L Triestino
Victoria 6-3-39 L Triestino
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Bhuatn 13-2-39 P and O S N
Ryuun Maru 29-1-39 O S Kaisha
Victoria 1-2-39 L Triestino
Toyama Maru 14-2-39 N Y Kaisha
Tamagawa Maru 30-1-39 M B Kaisha
Tango Maru 28-2-39 N Y Kaisha
Tokyo Maru 13-2-39 O S Kaisha
Conte Verde 14-2-39 L Triestino
Rajputana 18-2-39 P and O S N
FROM BASRA
Barpeta 9-2-39 M M
Hoegh Silverlight 6-2-39 Volkart Bros
Vasna 11-2-39 M M
Caffaro 9-2-39 L Triestino
FROM SYDNEY
Comorin 11-2-39 P and O S N
FROM DURBAN
Kenya 4-3-39 M M
Tairea 18-2-39 M M
FROM RANGOON
Jalrashmi 3-2-39 Scindia S N
Jaladuta 1-2-39 Scindia S N
FROM BASSEIN
Tanfield 4-2-39 M M
FROM KARACHI
Bri Monarch 9-2-39 N Y Kaisha
Hakodate Maru 9-2-39 N Y Kaisha
Vita 9-2-39 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Queda 5-2-39 M M
Carthage 4-2-38 P and O S N
Strathaird 25-2-39 P and O S N
Rajputana 18-2-39 P and O S N
Comorin 11-2-39 P and O S N
FOR LIVERPOOL
Circassia 10-2-39 Anchor Line
City of Birmingham 4-2-39 K Nixon
FOR HAMBURG
Tannenfels 10-2-39 L Edwards
Marienfels 1-2-39 L Edwards
FOR NEW YORK
Pres. Hayes 25-2-39 F F Campbell
Pres Harrison 11-2-39 F F Campbell
Hoegh Silverlight 9-2-39 Volkart Bros
FOR TRIESTE
Conte Verde 14-2-39 L Triestino
FOR GENOA
Conte Biancamano 9-3-39 L Triestino
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Conte Rosso 20-2-39 L Triestino
Ryuun Maru 17-2-39 O S Kaish
Alipore 11-2-39 P and O S N
Corfu 2-3-39 P and O S N
Victoria 6-3-39 L Triestino
Bri Monarch 16-2-39 N Y Kaisha
Conte Biancamano 6-2-39 L Triestino
Canton 16-2-39 P and O S N
Hakodate Maru 15-2-39 N Y Kaisha
Tokyo Maru 26-2-39 O S Kaisha
FOR SYDNEY
Strathallan 19-2-39 P and O S N
FOR BASRA
Barala 8-2-39 M M
Varela 9-2-39 M M
FOR DURBAN
Tairea 1-3-39 M M
Karanja 15-2-39 M M
FOR RANGOON
Jalaratna 28-1-39 Scindia S N
FOR CALCUTTA
Orna 3-2-39 M M
Mauly 4-2-39 L Triestino
FOR KARACHI
Vita 11-2-39 M M
Circassia 4-2-39 Anchor Line
Gazana 4-2-39 M M
Hakodate Maru 2-2-39 N Y Kaisha
Bri. Monarch 3-2-39 N Y Kaisha
Eherenfels 9-2-39 L Edwards

B P T GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Naringa 2-2-39
S S Tamagawa Maru 2-2-39
S S Gazana 3-2-39
S S Costcappelle 3-2-39
S S Bhadravati 3-2-39
S S Rawalpindi (boats) 4-2-39

EXPORTS

Bombay, Feb. 4.

S S Tannenfels for Hamburg: 28 bags gum S Khetsey; 11728 bags linseed Ralli Bros: 110 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp: 10 bales goat hair H E Dossa; 25 bales cotton waste M Chandulal; 610 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Rotterdam: 200 bags tale powder D Abraham and Sons; 4000 pkts gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 55 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.,

For Amsterdam: 50 bags tale powder D Abraham and Sons.

For Copenhagen: 39 bags gum R Nathalal.

For Ghent: 500 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros

For Bremen: 110 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros

S S Carthage for London: 152 cases canvas shoes Lee and Muirhead.

For Glasgow: 19 cases canvas shoes Lee and Muirhead.

IMPORTS.

S S Naringa Agent M Mackenzie from Rangoon: 63862 bags rice; 137 pcs teak squares; 3535 pcs teak scantlings; 269 bdls teak scantlings; 264 bdls teak boards; 93 pcs teak planks; 65 pcs teak posts; 100 bags white beans; 78 bags chola; 100 bags joowari.

From Cochin: 100 cases cashew kernels; 438 pkgs coir yarn; 447 pkgs coir rope

S S Indora Agent M Mackenzie from Rangoon: 3252 bars pig lead; 48 cases c. p goods; 100 cases candles; 225 casks bus oil; 133 casks lubg oil; 1000 bags cotton seed; 91093 pcs teak scantlings; 19176 bdls teak scantling; 2766 bdls teak planks; 3296 pcs teak planks; 184 pcs eng scantlings; 7665 pcs teak boards; 756 pcs teak spears; 591 pcs gurjan scantlings; 464 bdls gurjan scantlings; 1600 pcs gurjan botton boards; 279 bags betelnuts.

S S Chisone Agent L Triestino from Genoa: 90 carboys volkardal; 59 cases art silk yarn; 85 cases school slates; 95 cases aniline dyes; 300 bags red levanto chips; 400 bags green alpo chips; 85 cases vermouth; 65 cases

From Naples: 194 cases art silk yarn

From Naples: 194 cases are silk yarn 110 cases bolts and nuts; 60 bag punnice in lump.

From Palermo: 162 bags almonds.

From Leghorn: 1061 pcs marble chips 6430 pcs marble tiles; 100 bags borao; 50 bags pumice stones; 185 cases earth colour; 120 bags marble chips; 63 cases german silver circles; 50 cases iron nails.

New Mosque At Nasik Road

(From A Correspondent.)

NASIK ROAD, (By Mail.)

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new Mosque at Nasik Road was performed by Seth Ismail Hajee Ibrahim, son of donor Bai Fatimabai alias Bai Aminabai of Bombay.

Nasik Road, the newly developed colony, due to several big Government concerns situated there, viz., Security Printing Press, Currency Note Press, Central Distillery and Central Jail, now boasts of a population of nearly 5,000 people of which Muslims number about 1,500.

The function was presided over by Moulvie Sayyed Bashiruddin Ahmed Saheb of Nasik. After recitation of the Holy Quran and poems, Mr. Ghulam Ahmed H. Kapadia, B. A., Chairman, Mosque Committee, read his report giving the history of the growth of Nasik Road, the necessity of having a mosque, etc. Speeches were delivered by Mr. Abdus Subhan, Captian Mohammad Azeem, Sayyed Habib T. and "Masta Rafique" in Urdu and by Principal M. B. Hussain in English. Amongst the non-Muslims, Mr. A. R. Desai and Rev. Sonawane spoke in Marathi.

Absence Of Speculative Business On N. Y. Exchange

BOMBAY BUYING DISTANTS AGAINST MARCH SALES

Some Trade Buying And Covering

Bombay, Feb. 4.

Bombay buying of distants against sales of March liquidation contributed to the upturn on the New York cotton market on Friday. The session was uninteresting. The market opened steady on trade and spot houses buying of nears. There was scattered commission houses and mill liquidation. Quietness of textiles caused hedging against unsold mill stocks. General rains in the Central Belt were considered beneficial. Finally trade buying and covering appeared with the session ending very steady.

At the opening March was quoted 3 points up at 8.42 but with increased selling prices declined 6 points from the opening level and March was quoted 8.36 which was the lowest level. Later on there was improved buying and prices advanced 9 points from the lowest level and the market closed at a net rise of 4 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 9.04c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady with some short covering and closed at a rise of 4 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 6 points at 8.69c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of one point with March 4.79. The market was featureless apart from light hedging of outsiders. Later on there was fair trade calling and some hedge selling but speculators were holding off. The market closed at a net decline of 2 points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 5.13d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton market was quiet and Giza futures closed 3 points down. Uppers futures closed 4 points up to 1 point down. The Alexandria market was irregular. Sakels closed 7 points up to 8 points down and Ashmouni futures closed at a rise of 7 points to a decline of 4 points.

LANCASHIRE MARKET

"Cotton price movements, amongst other factors, have prevented a return of confidence among buyers, and there has been no attempt to do bulk business in yarn and cloth at Manchester. Inquiry has been no brisker than it was last week, the overseas markets especially still displaying little interest in quotations, and producers generally have had to be content with picking up one or two small orders.

Talk of a boycott of British goods in Burma and indications that India is not likely to place much business until the future of the duties is settled suggest the kind of conditions with which shippers to the Far East are having to contend, though in one or two-quarters there has been a small trade in fancies for Singapore and Java. The Near East has remained quiet, and Egypt, though sending a good many inquiries and samples for matching, is not committing itself to many firm offers until the details of the quota allocations have been worked out. West African interest has been confined to a few small replacements, but there has been a fairly extensive inquiry from South America which has yielded several orders for printed, dyed, and coloured goods.

The Continent has not yet resumed buying on any considerable scale, though the northern markets are expected to place some orders in the near future. The Dominions have inquired for some good lines of heavy goods and plain finishing cloths, and there has been a more active demand from the home trade which has already yielded a good many orders for overall cloths, linings, furnishing fabrics, and dyed fancies.

Yarn trade has remained very slow. The call for deliveries has fallen off and fresh business has come forward only in handfuls for most counts and qualities. Export trade has not improved".—"M. G."

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York March highest (3 p.m.)	8.45+06
New York March lowest (10-50 a.m.)	8.36—03
Liverpool March highest	4.80
Liverpool March lowest	4.78—02

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Very quiet market. Trade calling helped at first but some hedge selling at close stopped advance. Good undertone.

Decline owing to hedge selling. Market would have been worse but for Lancashire yarn market steadier. It is reported Spain buying on the 'Spot' market 4000 bales Egyptian cotton.

New York: Scattered liquidation nears. Some hedge selling in New Orleans and trade bought nears. Foreign and local buying distants.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their New York friends:—

'Trade buying induced local sellers cover. Agricultural discussions progressing slowly. See-saw market.'

'Feeling growing any change farm laws too late affect old crops. Expect gradually higher.'

'Cotton market continues dull pending Washington developments.'

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb. 4.

March	8.46
May	8.17
July	7.88
October	7.43
December	7.43
January	7.51
Middling Spot	9.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Feb. 4.

March	8.59
May	8.27
July	7.93
Middling Spot	8.69

11-00 A.M. RANGES NOON CALL.

New York, Feb. 4.

March closed.
May closed.
July closed

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Feb. 4.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	4,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	4,000
Day's Exports to China and Japan	4 000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 4.

January	Deleted
February	4.79
March	4.79
April	4.76
May	4.74
June	4.69
July	4.64
August	4.62
Septembe	4.57
October	4.53
November	4.53
December	4.54
January	4.54
February	4.55
Middling Spot	5.15

10-12 A.M. QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, Feb. 4.

January	Deleted
March	4.79
May	4.75

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb. 4.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.67.82
Paris	176.95
Berlin	11.65-1/2
Madrid	100.00
Montreal	4.70-1/2
Amsterdam	8.68-1/8
Brussels	27.74-1/2
Milan	88.93
Berne	20.72-1/4

LONDON SEEDS

London, Feb. 4.

Linseed La Plata Hull CIF 10.17.6 Feb. sellers.
Linseed Calcutta London CIF 12.12.6 Feb. sellers.
Linseed Bombay London CIF 13.1.3 Feb. sellers.
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont. CIF 11.13.9 Feb.-Mar. sellers.
Castorseed Bombay Hull CIF 10.17.6 Feb.-Mar. sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Feb. 4.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe 21-7-1/2 Feb.-Mar. sellers.
Wheat Barletta Russo unquoted
Wheat South Australian 23/9 Feb. sellers.

LONDON LINSEED

London, Feb. 4.

Linseed oil naked London per cwt. 23/6 Feb. sellers.
Linseed oil naked London per cwt. 23/1-1/2 May-Aug. sellers.

LONDON RUBBER

London, Feb. 4.

Smoked Sheets Standard Ribbed per lb. 7-15/16 sellers.

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Feb. 4.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality unchanged.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Feb 3

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

	Dollars.
Electric Bond Common	11
Int Tel and Tel (Foreign)	8
Int Tel and Tel 4 1/2 per cent	1952 64
Amr Tel and Tel	156 1/4
Western Union Teleg	21 1/2
New York Central	18
Union Pacific	95
Texas Corporation	43 5/8
Amr Tobacco 'B'	88
Union Carbide	83 1/2
Herbisson Walker Refr	26
Amrex Corp.	24 1/4
5 1/2 per cent Japanese 1965	60
6 1/2 per cent Japanese 1954	81
4 per cent Delaware and Hudson 1943	58
3 1/4 per cent Amr Tel and Tel 1961	108
3 1/2 per cent Chesapeake and Ohio 1996	98
4 1/2 per cent Argentine Republic 1961	86
United States Steel	58 7/8
Bethlehem Steel	67
Bethlehem Steel 7 per cent Pfd	113
Crucible Steel	40
Ludlum Steel	23
National Steel	75
Republic Steel	21
Anaconda Copper Mining	28 5/8
Int Nickel of Canada	50 5/8
Chrysler Motors	73 3/4
General Motor	46 5/8
General Electric	39 3/4
Consolidated Oil	8 1/4
Phillips Petroleum	39
Socony	12 1/2
Chase National Bank	30 3/4
National City Bank	24 1/4
Cons Mining and Smelting of Canada	55

Turnover 550,000 shares. Closed steady. Domestic business news constructive.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Feb 4

Yesterday London gold prices closed unchanged at £7-8-7 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate was also unchanged at 176.95 Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.67 15/16. London silver prices advanced 1/16d. to 20d. Speculators bought and sold and offerings were limited. New York Spot silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 0/8. The local market was opened to-day up to 2 p.m. and then remain closed as a protest against arrest of Smt. Kasturba. There was declaration of monthly tejimandi and quotations were as under:—

GOLD

Ready	37 1 3
Maha delivery	37 1 6
Fagan delivery	37 2 0
Fagan Tejimandi	0 3 6

SILVER

Ready	52 5 6
Maha delivery	52 3 6
Fagan delivery	52 1 0
Fagan tejimandi	0 12 0

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb. 4.

Spot	20-1/16
Forward	19-3/4

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb. 4.

Gold Bars Fine per oz.	£7.8.7

LONDON METALS

London, Feb 3

Copper	£43 1 3
Lead	£14 11 3
Tin	£214 0 0
Spelter	£23 15 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Feb 4

London market—
Standard copper cash (buyers) £42-17-6
Standard copper 3 months £43-2-6
Electrolytic copper £48-10-0
Bombay market—
Yellow metal sheets Rs. 40-8-0
Copper sheets Rs. 48-8-0
Tone: Steady.

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Feb. 4.

	Extra	Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—						
Bengal U. P.	...	125	122	119	116	
Punjab	...	125	122	119	116	
Rajputana	...	127	124	121	118	
Oomra No. 3	149	146	143	140	...	
C. P. No. 1	164	161	158	155	...	
C. P. No. 2	155	152	149	146	...	

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Feb. 4.

Bengal Superfine	123/24
Bengal Fine	120/21
Bengal F.G.	117/18
C. P. 1	156/60
C. P. 2	150/51
Arvi	151
Amraoti	140
Ellichpur	145/46
Berar	41/42
Malkapur	138/40
Khandesh	125/30
Jalna/Sailu	134/36
Burwah/Sanavad	139/41
Khandwa	139/41
Mathia F.G.	110/15
Punjab 4F.	173/78
Punjab 289F.	201/05
Sindh N.T.	193/200

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Feb. 4.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	132	30,978	23,688
Central India	696	154,769	14,529
Barsi and Nagar	184	43,741	61,073
Hyderabad-Gaorani		3,951	21,323
Berar	248	94,467	127,845
Central Provinces	81	24,277	25,589
Total Oomras	1,341	352,183	274,047
Dholera	1,419	92,605	20,394
N.-W. Provinces		1,794	2,085
Rajputana	104	33,789	2,979
Sind-Punjab	2,014	221,128	309,070
Broach	949	20,491	1,769
Coompta and Dharwar	52	13,999	9,377
Westerns-Northerns		17,497	2,915
Cocoanada		6	12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,540	908
American		1,693	98,064
Egyptian, African and Sudan		148,706	177,419
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		7	1,170
Total	5,879	906,438	900,209
Arrived by road to 2nd Feb. 39		179,114	...

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 2nd Feb.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Europe	375	113,050	112,873
Japan and China		492,276	215,273
Coast Ports		16,525	32,617
Up-country by Rail		122,845	163,251
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		9,384	18,362
Total	375	754,080	542,576

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales.	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 3-2-39	3262000	6537000
Receipts Yesterday 3-2-39	9000	25000
Exports to date 3-2-39	2342000	4112000
Stock at Ports 27-1-39	2823000	3231000
Stock at Interior Towns 27-1-39	3288000	2026000
Stock at Liverpool 27-1-39	1066000	1110000
Visible Supply 27-1-39	7320000	7685000
Quantity in sight 27-1-39	7536000	11107000
Quantity out of sight 27-1-39	5851000	6303000

LONDON SPELTER

London, Feb 4.

Spelter Hard (Indian Brand) Feb. closed.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Feb 4

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 27/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32 Ready
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/32 to May
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 287 1/2
Bank's buying T T 284 1/2
Bank's buying D D 283 3/4
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,305
Bank's buying T T 1,327
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 5/8
Bank's buying T T 77 7/8
Bank's buying 80 days 77
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 64 1/8
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 64
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 84 5/8
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 47 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 3/4
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 86
CROSS RATES—
New York London 4.67.93 3rd instant
Japan London 1/2 1/64 4th instant
Hongkong London 1/2 15/16 4th instant
Shanghai London 0/8 15/64 4th instant
Java London 8.67 3/8 4th instant
London Paris 176.95 3rd instant
London Belgium 27.71 3/4 3rd instant
London Switzerland 20.72 1/4 3rd instant
London Berlin 11.65 3/4 3rd instant
London Stockholm 19.40 7/8 3rd instant
London New York 4.67.90 3rd instant
London Amsterdam 8.69 5/8 3rd instant
London Italy 88.93 3rd instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-8-7 1/2 2nd instant
Gold £7-8-7 1/2 3rd instant
Silver London Ready 19 15/16 2nd instant
Silver London ready 20 3rd instant
Silver London Forward 19 5/8 2nd instant
Silver London Forward 19 11/16 3rd instant
Silver New York Ready 43 2nd instant
Silver New York Ready 43 3rd instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 2nd instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 3rd instant
London discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 2nd instant
London discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 3rd instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1 1/2 per cent.
3 months 2 per cent.
6 months 1 3/4 per cent.
Tone: Steady.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Feb. 3.

March	£10-8-9.
April	£10-10

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, Feb. 3.

March	56 7/8d.
May	57 1/8d.
May New	54 1/8d.
July New	55 3/8d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, Feb. 3.

May	dol 0.68 5/8.
July	dol 0.68 5/8.
September	dol 0.68 1/2.

LONDON SUGAR

London, Feb 3

March sh. 6 1 1/2d.

New York Sugar

New York, Feb. 3.

May	1.86.
July	1.89.
September	1.92.
November	1 96.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Feb 4.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-6.
Shipment March Rs. 5-11.
Shipment April-June Rs. 5-12-9
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 5-13-3.
Kesar Rs. 15-9.
Saraya Rs. 15-8.
Java Spot F. 6.05.

SUGAR MARKET

BOMBAY, Feb. 1939.

Our Sugar Market for Java Sugar ruled quiet during the week and prices for near positions advanced by about 1 to 1-1/2 annas on the whole. However the prices for distant positions registed a drop of about 2 to 2-1/2 annas per cwt. Exports from Java during December 1938 estimated at about 1,10,703 tons as against 77,274 tons during the same month in 1937.

Our Sugar Market for Indian Sugars ruled steady during the week and prices on the whole advanced by about 1-1/2 to 2-1/2 annas per cwt. Receipts of Indian Sugars in Bombay during the month of January 1939, estimated at about 55,000 bags.

Offtake during the week, estimated at about 10,0000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 40,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations:—

Fine white Java Sugar:—

	Per Cwt. Rs.
Ready	15-11-0
	Conf. Terms. Rs.
Shipment March	5-11-3
Shipment April-May-June	5-12-6
Shipment July	5-12-6
Shipment August	5-13-0
Shipment September	5-13-6
Britania Sugar:—Ready	Rs. 16-11-0
Indian Sugars:—Ready	Rs. 15-4-0 to 15-11-0

EASIER TENDENCY IN WHEAT

Bearish Indian Forecast

(From Our Commercial Correspondent)

DELHI, Feb. 3.

The current quotations of wheat against those ruling a week back in brackets as reported from the selected markets of the world are as follows:

London:—S. Australian 23.6 (23.0) Canadian 26.0 (25.9)
Liverpool:—March 56 3/4 (57 3/8) May 57 1/8 (57 1/2)
Winnipeg:—May 62 5/8 (63 1/8) July 63 3/8 (63 7/8)
Chicago:—May 68 7/8 (70) July 68 3/4 (70)
Buenos Aires:—February 7.00 (7.00)
Karachi:—March 23 1/0; (23-11-6) July 24-13 (25-12)
Bombay:—May 3-8-0 (3-9-3) Sept. 3-7-6 (3-9-3)
Calcutta:—May 3-10-6 (3-11-3).
Hapur:—Maha 2-8-4 (2-10-8) Jeth 2-12-9 (2-14-11)
Amritsar:— Magh 2-6-9 (2-9-3) Har 2-9-8 (2-12-3)

INDIAN CROP.

The wheat markets during the week under review have displayed rather easy conditions and the prices have to sustain heavy loss, particularly towards the close, although the opening was more or less steady almost everywhere. Of all the markets, Indians have undergone pronounced easiness which was chiefly attributable to bearish *All-Indian first wheat acreage report* for 1938-39 which has been placed at 32,292,000 acres as against 31,810,000 acres, the corresponding estimated area of last year and 32,615,000 acres (revised) in 1936-37, re-presenting an increase of 2 per cent over last year's corresponding area and decrease of 9 per cent over the final revised area. The area in the Punjab, one of the main producing provinces, has been put at 8,397,000 acres as against 10,047,000 acres last year. The crop will yield, according to the present market ideas hardly 90 lakhs tons as against 107 1/2 tons harvested last year. Many traders are of opinion that in view of the short crop, Indian ports should be having constant buyings of the Australian wheat, regardless of the import duty, which quality amounting to about 9 1/4 lakh bags has already reached this contry. It is expected that the total will reach 15 lakh bags by the end of April, which is however, not very large when compared with 40 lakhs bags imported during 1928-29.

NORTHERN MARKETS

The North Indian markets ruled steady in the former days but thereafter following the bearish acreage report they all of a sudden pushed down towards a hill-down scurvy giving [illegible] maunds per maund. The bear operators were very active and the bull liquidation was the order of the week reviewed. Amritsar and Okara merchants figured as prominent sellers and offered a good discount in case of sizeable transactions. The highest and the lowest at Hapur were touched at 2-15-2 and 2-12-6 respectively, with fluctuations rather wide and colourful. The inter-provincial trading was fair. At Hapur exporters were almost uninterested and purchased and despatched as small as three Khattis, bringing the stock to 503 Khattis as against 451 Khattis a year back. Chandausi has reduced its stock to 31,000 maunds, exporting only 3,000 maunds during the week. Amritsar reports a stock of 65,000 bags and Lyallpur 173,000 bags. Maha options are going to be settled on 4th instant.

KARACHI IRREGULAR

The Karachi wheat market fluctuated irregularly within a range of Re. 1/6 per candy. Early it was steady on general buying and advancing Bombay advices as well as [illegible] weather reports. Latterly it reacted down partially on rain reports over the Punjab stations and bearish acrege report, which augmented bulls unloading and profit-covering. Trading was fairly active in futures, mostly confined to bear operators and on the spot too good business has been recorded. The total sales amounted to about 20,000 bags which were mostly bought by local mills. During the week ended January 31, the arrivals from upcountry totalled 28,908 bags and the shipment 19,345 bags during the same period. The progressive totals for receipts and shipments, since 1st April have now come to 5,128,103 bags and 3,256,758 bags respectively. About 70,000 bags are stocked of Australian wheat.

CALCUTTA DOWN.

Both Bombay and Calcutta have likewise lost enough ground. They have displayed quiet feeling due to uninspiring nature of outside reports with neither buyers nor sellers showing any initiative, subsequently prices drafted down on scattered selling. The receipts of wheat from upcountry into Bombay were 13,595 cwts. Calcutta millers are experiencing hard days and are indisposed to purchase Indian quality at higher parity. The Australian wheat amounting to 416850 bags and 438000 bags have respectively been in Calcutta and Bombay.

DRY WEATHER.

Weather has generally been dry, excepting scattered rains over South-East U.P. and the Punjab. It is doubtful if rain so late in the season could do anything in the way of improving the outlook of the 'Rabi' crops.

The International wheat markets have been depressed during the week under review by realizing following easier feeling with regard to European political situation. Ten cargoes of Rosafe were sold to the Uniteed Kingdom, probably for the replacement of the Governments security stocks. Australian flour cargoes are also being requested by the Orient. Sale of Argentine wheat is a satisfactory feature but elevator space is rapidly filling up, and unless it is possible to find fresh markets, the Farm Board will have to ship wheat unsold and store it on this side of the Atlantic.

AUSTRALIAN CROP

The revised official estimate of the Australian crop is 145 million bushels as against 188 million, bushels harvested last year. Australia has ceased to offer at lower rates. In the United States winter wheat belt conditions have widely improved since the breaking of the drought but most observers stress the need for more rains. Complaints regarding the European crop of winter wheat are also pouring in. The damage according to a Belgian report has been widespread whereas a Paris report says that the damage varies from 10 to 80 per cent. in districts north of the river Loire. Deterioration is also admitted in 'North Italy and Poland.

WORLD PRODUCTION

United States Department of Agriculture estimates the production of wheat throughout the world, exclusive of Russia and China, at about 4,455 million bushels. The season's supply including a carry-over of 595 million, is estimated at 5,090 millions and the estimated carry-over on July 1, 1939 will be about 1,230 million bushels.

WORLD'S VISIBLE SUPPLY

(In Thousand Bushels.)

	This week	Corresponding week last year
U. S. A.	115900	83800
Canada	161600	54900
Argentina	14000	8800
Australia	91500	87000
United Kingdom	17090	11420
Others	5390	6640
Afloat	30750	36340
Total	436250	287900

Political Influence On Rubber Market

London, Jan. 25.

Messrs. Symington and Wilson have issued the following report:—

Since our last Report the Market has been entirely dominated by the political situation on the Continent. The news came through on Friday that Dr. Schacht had been relieved of his post as President of the Reichsbank and that Herr Funk, Minister of Economics, had been appointed to succeed him and to combine the office of President of the Reichsbank with his present one. This news seemed at first to be accepted with considerable calm but on the New York Stock Exchange on Saturday numerous implications seemed to be read into it which may or may not be justified, with the result that Stocks in America fell fairly heavily.

BARCELONA ADVANCE

In addition to these uncertainties the the progress made by General Franco in his advance on Barcelona round about the week-end led to fears that France might perhaps make some move which in turn might lead to trouble between France and Italy. The combined effect of these two items showed itself in a fall in Security values both in New York and London which can only be described as a slump. Nervous selling on Wall Street by British and Continental interests accentuated the weakness of the Stock Market there.

This state of acute nervous tension on the various Stock Exchanges very soon communicated itself to the Commodity Markets and with the sole exception of Wheat, prices of all the important Commodities fell more or less heavily and quite naturally Rubber was no exception to the general rule. We have seen it stated in the press that the weakness of commodities was, in part, the cause of the fall in Securities. In this particular instance the lead in the fall very definitely came from the Stock Markets. The Stock Exchange here became slightly less pessimistic yesterday and Wall Street also recovered a little of Monday's losses. The Rubber Market steadied in sympathy but on a renewed attack of nerves on the Stock Exchange is inclined to tail off again this morning.

In the case of Rubber one might further add that we are already beginning to drift into that condition of semi-paralysis which seems to overtake the Market a few weeks before each meeting of the Regulation Committee. The argument is already being heard that in view of the great improvement in the statistical position the Committee will be faced with the necessity of making provision by means of an increased exportable percentage to prevent further falls in stock. We expressed the opinion last week, and we still stick to it, that the Committee are unlike to grant any increase in the exportable percentage so long as the value has not reached a higher level than that at which it stood at the time of their meeting on 15th November.

Recent Market movements have shown how vulnerable the price of Rubber still is and this vulnerability can only be removed by reducing stocks to a point when the Market can look after existing supplies, as well as those likely to come forward, without difficulty. Meantime if manufacturers both here and in America persist in believing that the Committee is willing to supply them with all the Rubber they want at their own price they have only themselves to blame if the Committee has to resort to a somewhat drastic stock reduction in order to obtain a reasonably remunerative price.

No further figures of shipments or consumption have come to hand since our last Report. Last week again saw an appreciable reduction in the United Kingdom stocks which fell by 1,945 tons. With the exception of the week ending 3rd December 1938, when the very small addition of 114 tons was made to these stocks, this is the nineteenth week in succession in which they have shown a reduction. The total fall since 3rd September amounts to 18,259 tons, namely from 99,725 tons to 81,466 tons.

MALAYAN UP-COUNTRY STOCKS

Particulars of these stocks at end December came through by cable this morning. Stocks on Estates over 100 acres are declared as 47,670 tons (end November 42,295 tons), while stocks in the hands of dealers amount to 10,130 tons (11,988 tons). Total up-country stocks, inside the regulated area, thus amount to 57,800 tons at end December compared with 54,283 tons at end November. Total stocks in Malaya, inside and outside the regulated area, amounted to 84,899 tons at end December compared with 85,551 tons at end November and with 90,548 tons at end December 1937.

AMERICAN COTTON WEEKLY STATISTICS

New York, Feb. 3.

	Season To Date	This Week	CORRESPONDING. Season 1938/9	Week 1938
Total in sight (excluding linters)	7,652	116	11,257	150
Forwarded to American mills including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	3,964	147	3,672	89
Exports from U. S. Ports	2,348	70	4,081	150
Of which to Japan	571	30	257	38
Of which to China	48	1	37	4
Of which to Great Britain	321	9	1,256	24
Of which to Germany	325	1	666	23
Stock at New York	—	—	—	—
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	2,775	—	3,180
Stock at U. S. Interior towns	—	3,243	—	2,596
World's visible supply	—	9,520	—	9,887
Of which to American cotton	—	7,220	—	7,630
Forwarded to World's mills (excluding linters)	6,067	216	6,508	205
Receipts at U. S. Ports	3,263	43	6,537	420

N.B. All in bales 000's omitted.
U. S. Government certificated stocks are 38,000 bales.

PRECIOUS METALS

The following are the weekly quotations for the Precious Metals:

Platinum 100 per cent Rs. 48 per tola (Elephant Brand)
Platinum 97 per cent Rs. 47 per tola (Elephant Brand)
Platinum 25 per cent Rs. 14 per tola Anchor Brand
Palladium 100 per cent Rs. 35 per tola
Iridium 100 per cent Rs. 100 per tola
Osmium 100 per cent Rs. 65 per tola
Ruthenium 100 per cent Rs. 55 per tola
Rhodium 100 per cent Rs. 165 per tola

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Feb. 4.

Wheat	2,573 cwts.
Linseed	986 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	2,050 cwts
Gingellyseed	479 cwts
Poppyseed	575 cwts.
Groundnuts	21,746 cwts.
Castorseed	1,714 cwts.
Rice	86,601 cwts.
Myrabollams	5,171 cwts.
Cottonseed	12,212 cwts.
Mowraseed	141 cwts.
Gram	514 cwts.
Joowar	980 cwts.
Barley	339 cwts.
Bajree	1,521 cwts.
Indian Sugar	10,464 cwts.

SCHEME TO HELP HANDLOOM WEAVERS

(From Our Correspondent)

NADIAD, Feb. 2.

The meeting of the Industrial Co-operative Association is to be held on 12th inst. at its Ahmedabad office to consider many important issues.

The Association has recently been trying to organise weaving centres in the Kaira District.

Under the scheme the District Co-operative Society of the handloom weavers will be organised. The Society as planned will give raw materials to the weaver members and will also try to give marketing facility to the handloom products.

KATNI NOTES

(From A Correspondent.)

KATNI, Jan. 3.

A pregnant woman of a nearby village was stunned, when a cycle ran over her. Some people persuaded her to report the matter in the Kotwali but she did not do so.

New Delhi Provincial Congress Executive

NEW DELHI, Feb. 4.

The first general meeting of the new Provincial Congress Committee was held to-day at the office of the Delhi District Congress Committee

Twenty-seven out of 40 members attended the meeting. Following office-bearers were elected: Lala Shankarlal, President, Mr. Radha Raman, General Secretary.

An executive Committee was elected consisting of 11 members.

This new Provincial Congress Committee was formed according to the ruling given by the Congress President, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose while the old Provincial Congress Committee did not accept the ruling and they were of the opinion that provincial members should be elected through the Delhi District Congress Committee.—A.P

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CHEAPEST AND BEST GIVES MORE SHAVES THAN ALL THE REST.

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1939

Nothing Unchristian In Congress

VARKEY'S CALL TO CO-RELIGIONISTS

Tricolour Stands For Sacrifice, Non-Violence & Courage

"I AM NOT A BORN POLITICIAN. I DO NOT BELIEVE IN POLITICS THAT IS DIVORCED FROM RELIGIOUS TENETS LIKE TRUTH AND LOVE. IF POLITICS MEANS THAT I SHOULD BID GOOD-BYE TO RELIGIOUS PRINCIPLES I WILL BID GOOD-BYE TO POLITICS AND NOT CAST A SINGLE LOOK BEHIND" declared the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier of Bombay while presiding over an address on "Christians and the Congress" delivered by the Hon. Mr. C. J. Varkey, Minister for Education, Madras, at the Indo-Lusitano Hall on Sunday morning.

The Hon. Mr. Varkey gave an exposition of the ideals, and the principles of the Congress and showed that there was nothing unchristian about them. "A papal knight commits no sin if he becomes a Congress Minister" he declared.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Nationalist Christian party.

MRS. ALWA'S WELCOME

Mrs. Violet Alwa in welcoming the Ministers said that she wanted to tell the Premier that the Christians of India also could be genuine and sincere Congressmen. But they did not want the type of superficial Congressmen who joined the Congress because it happened to be the party in Power. She paid a compliment to the patient and selfless service of Mr. Varkey as a Congressman.

PREMIER'S ADDRESS

Premier Kher in the course of his speech said that everybody who was alive to the currents of life going on in this country must be interested in the subject on which Mr. Varkey was to speak. The Congress was not of this or that community but it was a political organisation built up by the untiring work of men belonging to all communities. It was at present the foremost political organisation with a membership of 30 lakhs of people. But it was not the numbers that were so important as the quality of membership, and that depended on the principles followed by the political organisation.

CONGRESS PRINCIPLES

And the principles followed by the Congress were those of service to the poor, the oppressed and the downtrodden. If these were the principles followed by the Congress, who, that had any regard for the teachings of religion, could stand apart from the Congress movement. True religion was that which took one out of ones-self and made one dedicate oneself to the service of the poor. The Premier drew a picture of the "desperate condition" of the people living in the 22,000 villages in the Province and remarked that to ignore these villagers and to concern oneself with ones own betterment in this world or in the next, would be selfishness.

BIRTHRIGHT OF ALL

In this connection he deplored the education which divided the educated from those who were a part of themselves. Education was not the privilege of a few, but the birthright of everybody and at the present rate of progress, it would take 900 years for everybody in the country to be literate. The true significance of the Wardha scheme of education was that it strove to democratise education and speed up its advance.

The first duty of the educationist, the Premier continued, was to educate the people in the path of morality and it was their hope and ambition to free the country from the evil of drink.

VARKEY'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Varkey prefaced his speech by saying that he would slightly alter the subject on which he was going to speak. He would call it "To Christians—On the Congress" and he would leave it to them to decide what attitude they should adopt towards the Congress.

He then proceeded to analyse the two ideals, three principles, two features and the one leader of that "Universal and Cosmopolitan" organisation which had acquired such prestige and power.

The twofold ideals of the Congress was the same as that of any other political organization in the world, namely the Independence of the country and the prosperity of the people. There was nothing unchristian about those ideals. If O'Connell and De Valera, two very good Catholics could fight for their birthright of Freedom, why should not Indian Christians follow their footsteps.

As for the ideal of the prosperity of the people it was a part of Christian charity which asked one to Love his neighbour as oneself. That was difficult ideal to practise but the Congress was offering a platform from which they could strive to lift the people—Christian, Gentile and Jew alike—or from their economic and social degradation.

THE TRI-COLOUR.

The three ideals of the Congress represented by the three colours of the Congress flag, Saffron, White and Green, were Sacrifice, Non-violence and Courage, said Mr. Varkey. In no other religion was there such a shining example of sacrifice as was represented by the crucifixion of Jesus. And if Jesus shed his last drop of blood for all humanity, Christians should not hesitate to shed at least one drop of blood for the service of their brethren. There was no more revolutionary lesson than the one taught by Jesus, namely that when one was hit on one cheek he should turn the other. This same Christian ideal of non-violence was being practised by the Congress. As for courage it was the courage of the early Christian martyrs under Nero that had spread Christianity in the Roman Empire. They should similarly have the courage to join the Congress in spite of adverse criticism.

TWO FEATURES

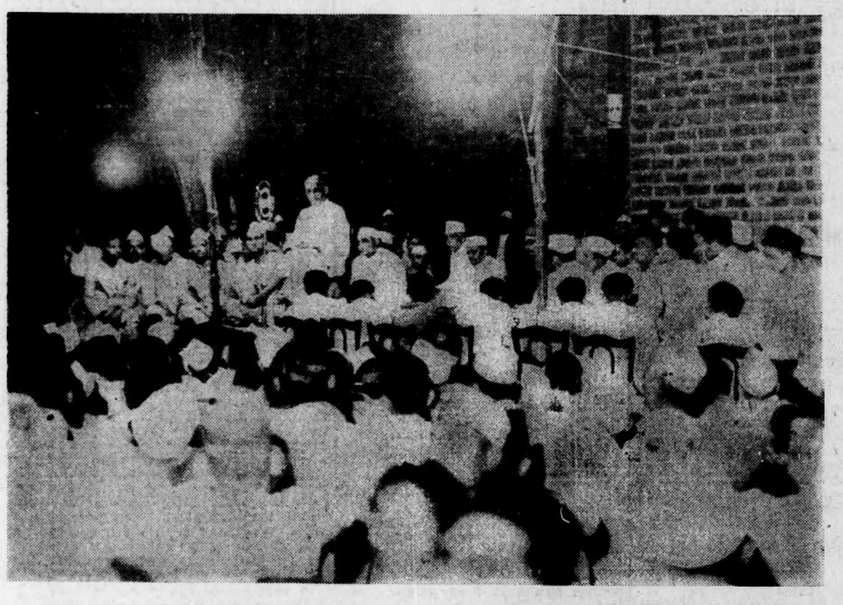
The two features distinguishing an average Congressman were his simplicity—external and internal—and his catholicity. If they did not agree with him in his simple ways, he said, a time would come when they would be forced to adopt simple ways as a matter of necessity.

As for the catholicity of the average Congressman, Mr. Varkey remarked that Nationalism was a fever which would not work as rapidly as Malaria, but it was coming. If the Congress had not yet attained complete catholicity of outlook it was because of the minorities like the Christians who insisted on pulling it by its feet and asking for separate electorates and all manner of guarantees. He assured them that these paper guarantees would be absolutely worthless if they had not the goodwill of the majority.

THE LEADER

As for the leader of the Congress he was the repository of Religion.

Mr. Varkey then asked them to think over and consider if there was anything unchristian about the Congress and to define what their attitude towards the Congress should be.



Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel addressing a public meeting held under the auspices of the Kathiawar Praja Mandal on Friday night at the Dana Bunder, Bombay, in connection with the movement for responsible Government in the Kathiawar State.

SRINIVAS IYENGAR FOR CALCUTTA

Sequel To Invitation From Bose

MADRAS, Feb 5.

On invitation from Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar left for Calcutta last night by the Calcutta Mail.—A.P.

ANDHRA SOCIALISTS FOR CALCUTTA

MADRAS, Feb. 4

Messrs. P. Ramamurti and Jeevanandam, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party left for Calcutta this evening to attend the Socialist Conference convened by the Congress President.—United Press.

"ANTI-PIRACY" CAMPAIGN

High, Civil And Military Authorities Among Alleged Defaulters

PESHAWAR, Feb 4.

The first "anti-piracy" campaign launched by the All-India Radio authorities in Peshawar has resulted in the detection of 225 defaulters out of 750 owners checked.

The campaign is said to have been very successful, and the defaulters including high Civil and Military officers.

In Rawalpindi, out of 323 owners checked, 110 were found without licences.

Prosecution, it is learnt, will be launched against the defaulters by the postal authorities in the near future.

The second "anti-piracy" campaign will be started shortly and is expected to be of a more comprehensive nature. No final date has so far been fixed.—A.P.

Pipes For Tripuri Congress

NAGPUR, Feb. 4.

The Nagpur Municipal Committee at its meeting held this morning sanctioned loan of pipes worth Rs. 4,000 to the Tripuri Congress on a nominal rent of one rupee and congratulated Mr. Subhas Bose on his re-election as President of the Indian National Congress.—United Press.

RAJKOT DAY

Bombay Condemns Repressive Regime

MAMMOTH PROCESSION & PUBLIC MEETING

Sardar's Exhortation To Follow Kasturba's Lead

BOMBAY, Sunday.

BEARING PLACARDS WHICH CONDEMNED THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR A POLICY OF REPRESSION AT RAJKOT AND SHOUTING SLOGANS OF "PRAJA MANDAL ZINDABAD," AND "RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT IS OUR GOAL", TEN THOUSAND CITIZENS OF BOMBAY, LED BY SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL STARTED IN A MILE-LONG PROCESSION FROM POPATWADI THIS MORNING, TO RECORD THEIR EMPHATIC PROTEST AGAINST THE REPRESSION THAT IS BEING RESORTED TO BY THE RAJKOT AUTHORITIES.

TOWARDS C. P. TANK

Thousands of men, women and children were gathered on balconies and footpaths to see the processionists pass along the Zaveri Bazar and Bhuleshwar before they joined in a meeting at C. P. Tank. Women citizens with cocoanuts and vermilion stopped the processionists at regular intervals and made offerings invoking divine blessings for the success of Rajkot Satyagrahis.

As the ten thousand citizens wended their way slowly along the crowded thoroughfares of the city, hundreds of women with babies in arms joined in the procession singing national songs.

RAIN OF FLOWERS.

Prominent among those who took part in the morning's function were Mr. Ratilal Thakkar Mr. Samaldas Gandhi, Mr. S. K. Patil, Mr. Ratilal Gandhi, Mr. Yusuf Meherally, Mr. Vrijlal Shah and several workers of Cutch. Flowers were rained on the processionists from balconies as they passed through Bhuleshwar.

SARDAR'S APPEAL.

A gathering of thousands of citizens eagerly awaited the arrival of the processionists at C P. Tank where Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel made a brief speech urging the citizens to lend their whole-hearted support to the non-violent movement undertaken by the Rajkot State subjects in the name of the State's freedom. Those responsible for the repression in the State, said the Sardar would soon be brought to their sense because the spirit of the satyagrahis at Rajkot was stronger than ever. The State subjects were fighting not only for their own independence but also for the independence of their Ruler who was but a slave of British Imperialism.

MRS. GANDHI'S ARREST

The movement was being led by persons like Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi who in spite of old age had gone all the way to Rajkot to contribute her share to the people's movement. The State authorities had thought fit to arrest her also. It was up to the rest of India to stand up against this policy of repression. Sardar Patel hoped that citizens of Bombay would give a lead to the other provinces by extending monetary and other support to the Satyagraha movement.

U. P. Premier Challenges Muslim League

To Prove Charge Of Atrocities: Hindus' Plea Regarding Services

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 4.

Undue stress laid by Muslims on the question of communal proportion in the services in U. P., where they are having much more than their legitimate share has already created reaction among the Hindus.

It is understood Government are receiving numerous representations to the effect that there is no reason why Hindus should have less than what they are entitled to on the population basis. Hindus' point of view is stated to be that in Bengal there is now a cry that the majority community should receive in services something in keeping with to its proportion in population. Muslims there are claiming 60 per cent reservation of services. If the majority community in Bengal is entitled to such a proportion why should the majority community in U. P. be treated differently?

The Prime Minister of the Punjab stated that Government was going to give fifty per cent of posts to the minorities, who form perhaps 44 or 46 per cent population. If the minority of 44 or 46 is entitled to weightage of only four or six per cent, what weightage should be given to a minority of 14 per cent. in this province.

CHALLENGE TO MUSLIM LEAGUE

I understand that the protests of Hindus have made the position of the U. P. Government very difficult and Muslim leaders have been advised not to raise this question in these Provinces as it might "recoil" on them.

Regarding the tale of "atrocities" the Premier has challenged the Muslim League to prove them. The Premier has explained to Muslims how Hindus' rights have been curtailed and restricted to please the Muslims, e.g., the right of music of high ways, blowing of couches, etc.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE HAND OF POWER*

HE'LL BURN TO DEATH! CAN'T YE GET HIM OOT?
DO YOU MEAN----
HERE GIVE ME THAT!
KEEP THAT WATER GOING--- AS FAST AS POSSIBLE!
11-4
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